THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS
For a Workers-Farmers Government
To Organize the Unorganized
For the 40-Hour Week
For a Labor Party

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY EDITION

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LEGION HEAD AT A. F. L. MEETING SOUNDS WAR CRY

"Work Hand in Hand" With Federation, He Declares

Is for Universal Draft

Shows Combined Move Against Militants

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—The war gong of the coming imperialist conflict was today sounded with startling emphasis at the American Federation of Labor convention in session here when Paul V. McNutt, national commander of the American Legion, addressing the labor delegates called upon them to endorse legislation calling for a strengthening of the government war resources.

The labor bureaucrats headed by William Green, president of the Federation, set the stage for the entrance of the fascist legionaire whose organization and membership has broken up labor meetings scores of times in practically every section of the country.

Concealing the full import of his program under a camouflaged criticism of war profiteering McNutt declared: "We believe the united strength of our nation instantly ready to defend our homes and our institutions will prevent any other people or group of people from ever giving us cause to use that strength." McNutt then urged a plan for a universal draft in war time. A moment earlier, McNutt had declared that the A. F. of L. and the American Legion "were working hand in hand." In his emphasis, placed on the united task of the labor fakers and the legionists to "prevent any group of people" from carrying out any challenge to "our institutions," is thus seen a common agreement to fight any form of militancy or radicalism.

No less significant was a speech made by John C. Ross, of the Procurement Bureau of the U. S. Army who spoke on "cooperation in arranging to provide for the necessary material in time of war." Ross continued with a detailed report on the role which the Federation would have to play when hostilities again broke out.

This is the first time any army officer has spoken before the A. F. of L. convention in peace time.

The invitation of the American Legion Commander to address the convention is considered of particular significance this year in view of the increasing war danger and the challenge which the militants and the Communists are making to the power of the labor fakers. There can be no doubt that the labor bureaucrats plan to cooperate with the legionists in an attempt to stem the rising tide of organization among unorganized sections of the working class.

VESTRIS MEET IN HARLEM TONIGHT

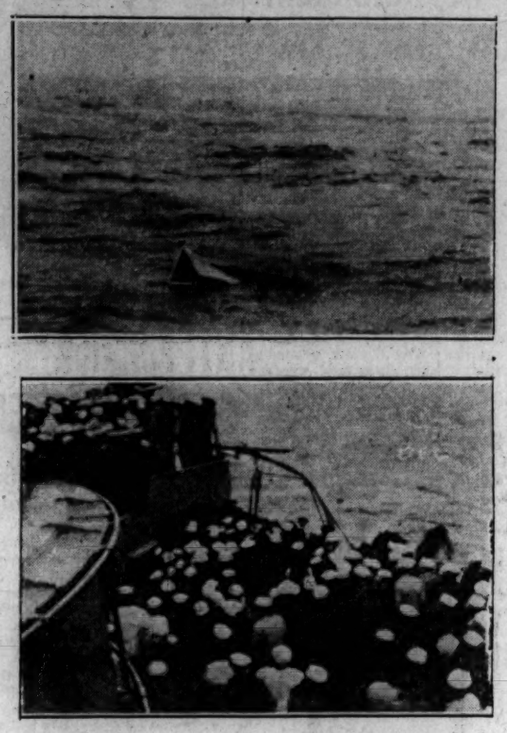
Negro Heroes to Tell Story of Sinking

A mass meeting to protest against the capitalist press's slander of the Negro heroes of the "Vestris" has been called by the Harlem Council of the American Negro Labor Congress for tonight at 8 o'clock, at St Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130 St. The meeting also aims to mobilize the Negro population of Harlem against what the Congress sees as an effort to use the Negro members of the Vestris crew as scapegoats in the investigation of the sea horror being conducted by United States Attorney General Charles H. Tuttle.

Several Negro members of the crew will be present, it was announced at the headquarters of the Congress at 461 Lenox Ave., and Harlemites are invited to turn out en masse to hear the real facts of the Vestris horror from the lips of the Negro heroes themselves and to add their voices to the protest against the slander of the prejudiced press and take a stand against the evident attempts to frame-up these men in order to cover up the criminal negligence of the steamship company and its officers.

Other speakers announced are Richard B. Moore, national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress; Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker, Dr. Chester Holder, of Brooklyn, George Mink of the Seamen's Progressive Union; and Mrs. William Burroughs, of the Teachers' Union. Otto E. Huiswoud will act as chairman.

Passengers Don't Think His Life's Worth Much



At the top is a remarkable photo showing Joseph Boxhill, Negro seaman of the "Vestris," swimming desperately after the ship went down. Photo below shows Boxhill being carried on board the Wyoming, one of the rescue ships. Boxhill was one of the Vestris seamen whose lives passengers showed so much contempt in the lies and slanders they broadcast after the disaster.

HOOVER'S DEPARTMENT "INSPECTS" LIFEBOATS

(The following is the second of a series of articles on the Vestris disaster, the story of ships and the seamen who work on them, written by a member of the Daily Worker staff. Look for them every day this week.—Editor's note)

* * *

BY HARRISON GEORGE

"You can bet your sweet life that the battleship Maryland has enough lifeboats to save Heavy Herbie," said a sailor to the Daily Worker reporter at the International Seamen's Club, 28 South St., yesterday, when the men who go down to the sea in ships gathered around to tell their stories of how the United States government has, during "Efficiency Hoover's" regime as secretary of commerce, which is in charge of steamer inspection, allowed hundreds of ships to leave ports that were not safe or seaworthy.

"Take the life-boats of the Vestris," says a sailor who knows from having sailed on her. "Like all the Lamport-Holt ships, these lifeboats are made of wood. Now these ships are subject to extremes of both heat and cold, running thru the tropics and out again, and the wooden lifeboats simply cannot stand up under the changing temperature. They get leaky in no time, but the inspectors don't care, and if the sailors complain they are arrested for mutiny and put in irons!"

"Look at that Muson liner, the Munargo! She has a bunch of fairly good lifeboats, with air-tanks to keep them right side up. But the inspectors never require that the boats be swung free clear down to the water

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ROCKEFELLER OIL PERJURER FREED

Judges Order Stewart Acquited

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Robert W. Stewart, oil grafter and chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, was acquitted today in District of Columbia Supreme Court on a technicality, no doubt, deliberately permitted to occur by the senate committee which heard his testimony, resulting in the perjury charge. Earlier in the trial Stewart had attempted to bribe a juror.

How Judges Help Bosses

The judge had instructed the jury that acquittal must be returned if they found that an actual quorum was not present in the senate committee hearing before which Stewart told two different stories concerning Continental bonds.

The jury brought in this verdict after only 25 minutes deliberation,

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MEXICO CLAIMS BOARD MEETS

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 20 (UP).—The Anglo-Mexican claims commission will meet at Washington the first week of December with the following Mexican representatives attending: Agent, Aquiles El Orduy; assistant, Edouardo Suares; secretary, Edouardo Villa Senor.

VESTRIS STORY TOLD BY NEGRO

Fireman Relates Tale of Death at Sea

The Daily Worker prints herewith the statement of a Negro fireman on the Vestris, Joseph Bauxill, age 29, born on the island of Barbadoes. Credit is to be given to the Negro Champion for gathering these statements, more of which will be published tomorrow. They show, thru their laconic and matter of fact recital, the guilt of the company for the disaster, the brutality toward the workers and the race discrimination against the Negro workers. Bauxill's statement says:

* * *

I served on board S. S. Vestris as a stoker. The ship left Pier 14, Jersey City, afternoon of the 10th of Nov. at 3:30 p. m. bound for Barbados and South American ports. She seemed almost immediately after clearing to run into heavy weather and was rolling and pitching badly, also listing to starboard. Late Saturday night in high seas and heavy winds, the ship developed worse troubles with the ash-hopper which was leaking badly.

Engineers were working desperately to overcome the leak, but it continued to get worse and the water came in steadily throwing the coal from off the stoke-hole plates in bilges which clogged the scuttle holes so that the pumps were unable to take the water out. The bunker door leading into No. 1, the fire room, was running water badly. During 12 to 4 Sunday afternoon port hole in the bunker door got smashed.

The ship's list increased with each hour Sunday night and Monday

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REVEAL VESTRIS WAS IMPROPERLY INSPECTED BY U.S.

Say Examiner, Drunk, Failed to Inspect Vessel

Crew Indicts Company

"Investigation" Soft Pedals on Charges

Admission that six of the Vestris's 14 coal ports were not thoroughly examined during the four days' inspection of the liner before it sailed on its last voyage was made yesterday by Captain Edward. W. Keane, assistant inspector of hulls. Keane was the first witness at the hearing into the causes of the disaster, which opened before a special board of the Steamship Inspection Service.

The admission was elicited in pursuance of the charges previously made by members of the crew that the Vestris had been leaking when it left port, and that no attempt had been made to inspect it by the U. S. Government inspectors.

The charge was further substantiated when the following letter, from Samuel Lawson of the U. S. Line, was read into the records. The letter was addressed to J. L. Crone, supervising inspector of the Steamboat Inspection Service:

Inspectors Drunk.

"My Dear Sir: — Your statement in yesterday's paper that the Vestris was inspected on the 7th of November is correct. The inspection of Messrs. Keane and Bruning consisted in that these two gentlemen had a hearty breakfast and lunch on board and the rest of the time was spent in sitting in the ship's bar, swilling great amounts of Scotch whiskey and English beer and signing a certificate of inspection. And then in the afternoon the two gentlemen left, each with square parcels and a certain weakness in the legs. These are the kind of officials you have, and which the public is expected to put their trust in. Murderers would be the proper name for them. I will see to it that Washington gets information about this. Yours truly,

(Signed) *"Samuel Lawson."*

Keane, although he tried to bluster against the charges, stating that he had never taken liquor in his

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Gitlow Speaks on War Danger This Sunday

Benjamin Gitlow, of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, will speak at the Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Pl. and 15th Street this Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, on "The War Danger."

Other speakers will be V. Montana, Italian organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party and E. Osvaldo, organizer of the Dressmakers' Union. The meeting has been arranged by the Italian Bureau of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Uzbekistan Oil Wells Increase Daily Yield

KOKAND, U.S.S.R., (By Mail).—Boring for oil in Uzbekistan, where the yield of the first year and a half was over 5,500 tons, has now reached the second oil-bearing strata.

Pumping in the sixth well has already yielded 15 tons of oil daily and it will now become a permanent well. The seventh boring will shortly be finished, and the 8th, 9th, 11th and 12th boring is soon to be started.

Organize the unorganized! Organize new unions in the unorganized industries!

Kenosha Mill Pickets Scorn Bail, Protest

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 20.—Men strikers of the Allen-A Hosiery Mill yesterday refused to take advantage of the bail which had been collected for them at an enthusiastic meeting of workers and remained in jail as a protest against their unfair sentences. Nine women strikers, whose 18 days of suffering in the Milwaukee County House of Correction has greatly weakened them, accepted the bail and were released. Bail had been set at $100.

The big meeting of strikers and sympathetic workers raised the money primarily for the women strikers but sufficient was left over to apply on the men's bail also.

FLOOD CAUSES 13 MORE DEATHS

Hoover Never Acted on Safety Measures

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (UP).—Sixteen dead, several thousand homeless and property damage running well over $10,000,000 were indicated today in reports from the flooded areas of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky.

Thirteen of the deaths occurred in Kansas and three in Kentucky, where tributaries were overflowing their banks in the worst November floods this region ever experienced.

Levees crumbled at Quincy, Ill., releasing waters of the Mississippi upon 12,000 acres of rich botton lands on both the Missouri and Illinois sides of the stream.

The Missouri River was out of its banks at many points between Kansas City and St. Louis.

In Kentucky the Cumberland and Kentuck rivers inundated parts of five counties in the eastern part of the State, drowning three men at Terjay, where a bridge was carried away by driftwood.

* * *

During the last great flood of the Mississippi River, Herbert Hoover was in charge of the relief work. After the discrimination against the Negro sufferers had been revealed, Hoover announced that he would bring the matter of the construction of new and powerful levees and breakwaters before the U. S. Government. No record of any such action has ever been reported, and it is pointed out that the loss of lives and other damages resulting from the present flood are directly due to the negligence of Hoover and the U. S. government in allowing the faulty levees to remain unrepaired.

McGARRY SELLS OUT MINE STRIKE

Cheer Minerich Speech for New Union

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSTON, Nov. 20.—Revealing the full lengths to which their strikebreaking methods would go, the McGarry group in the anthracite yesterday openly advised the Pittston miners to go back to work and to join with the treacherous Lewis-Boylan machine.

In a unanimous demonstration the coal diggers, following a stirring speech by Tony Minerich, repudiated the McGarry suggestion and voted to continue the fight.

This outcome of the McGarry misleadership, frequently predicted in

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USSR Shifts Winter Port to Murmansk

LENINGRAD, U.S.S.R. (By Mail).—It has been decided to turn all winter navigation from the port of Leningrad to Murmansk port.

In connection with this decision it was announced that the port of Leningrad would be closed to incoming vessels on December 10, and to outgoing vessels on December 25.

FURRIERS ISSUE CONVENTION CALL FOR NEW UNION

Takes Place Same Date as New Cloak Union Convention

Both Then to Merge

Nearly All Locals Quit A. F. of L., Join Up

The formal call for a convention of fur workers locals thruout the United States and Canada, in order that a national union of furriers may be officially established, was issued yesterday by the Provisional National Executive Committee. The convention will be held in New York December 29 and 30.

Over the signatures of Ben Gold, chairman, and I. Potash, secretary, this provisional committee, which was the official body serving to unite all the locals until the new union is launched, called the convention which the great majority of fur workers have long been waiting for.

Locals Join

The movement for the establishment of the new union began when, in an effort to get rid of all progressive elements in the union, the right wing officials began a disastrous war against the members. This resulted in the destruction of union conditions.

After the struggle of the workers, led by the left wing, had gone on for over two years, the latter succeeded in gaining the wholehearted support of every important local union of the old International. Nearly every local of the right wing In-International automatically secedes from the International and the American Federation of Labor, when they elect delegates to this convention.

The official call declares in part:

"To All Fur Workers' Locals
of the U. S. and Canada
"Sisters and Brothers:

"At the last meeting of the Sub-Committee, held on Saturday, November 10, it was unanimously de-

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FRANCE JOINS IN RADIO WAR MOVE

Plans Own Merger to Fight American

PARIS, Nov. 20.—France entered the international scramble for communications control today when it was reported that the Radio France, which controls air communications with England, Spain, Austria, Rumania, Norway, Jugoslavia and Czecho-Slovakia, was negotiating for a merger with the French Cable Co.

The latter, known as the P. Q., controls the French cable system to the United States via the Azores. Radio France recently has been attempting to establish communication with the United States through its Saint Assises station.

Officials of both companies ad-

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LATIN AMERICAN WORKERS URGED TO RESIST JUNKET OF HOOVER, IMPERIALIST

Yankee "Emperor" Will Visit Terminus of the Proposed Nicaragua Canal

Puppets at Managua Plan Royal Welcome to Wall St. Envoy; Fear Sandino

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 20.—Leading articles in the press today state that the presence in Latin America of Herbert Hoover, president-elect of the United States, will give the South American workers an unusual opportunity to demonstrate against American imperialism.

British-U. S. Rivalry.

The article asks the question, "Why is Hoover spending a honeymoon in South America?" and answers that "Latin America has been the arena of economic interest between the United States and Great Britain."

Hoover hopes to strengthen the strategic position of the United States, the article states, while at the same time, using a warship as an "implied threat."

* * *

$5,000 Per Day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Figuring it costs about $5,000 a day to operate a battleshp, navy authorities estimated today the 40-day cruise o fthe Maryland and Utah with President-elect Hoover aboard would amount to about $200,000.

Today's $5,000 carried Herbert Hoover and his entourage a leg nearer the first port of call of their junket, Corinto, Nicaragua, where it is understood that the president-elect will be made the object of a special reception from officials of the Moncada government.

Corinto is the only western Nicaraguan harbor suitable for sea-going vessels of the draught of the Maryland and plans are being made for a number of Nicaraguan functionaries to travel from Managua, the capital, to the port in order to receive the president-elect.

Wireless dispatches from the battleship Maryland, transporting the president-elect on his southern tour today announced a partial itinerary for Hoover.

Announce Itinerary.

The Maryland's message, as reported by the United Press News Service, read:

"Arrive Amapala, Honduras, early Nov. 25 to visit Amapala and Launion (Salvador), arrive Corinto

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N.Y. COMMUNISTS HIT TROTSKYISM

"For Comintern and C. E. C. Leadership"

The District Executive committee of the New York district of the Workers (Communist) Party, in its session Monday night, passed a resolution vigorously condemning the former members of the Party, Cannon, Abern and Schachtman, who were recently expelled for attempting to build a Trotskyist faction within the Party, against the Party and against the Communist International. The resolution severely condemns Trotskyism, upholds the position of the Communist International and supports the Central Executive Committee of the Party, approving its prompt action in the matter.

The text of the resolution is:

1. The District Executive Committee of the New York District fully endorses the Nov. 16 statement of the Central Executive Committee against Trotskyism and the right danger in the American Party.

2. The District Executive Committee pledges itself to carry on an uncompromising struggle against social democratic counter-revolutionary Trotskyism which is today the rallying center of all enemies of the Soviet Union and of the Communist International, and which represents in the United States a cowardly capitulation before the tremendous difficulties facing the Communist Party, amounting to a complete retreat before the strength of American imperialism.

3. The District Executive Committee calls the attention of the Party membership of the entire district to the great danger of outright opportunism—looseness of attitude towards the socialist party and the question of a labor party; insufficient work in the organization of the unorganized; lack of faith in the role of the Party; remnants of craft ideology; underestimation of Negro work; insufficient anti-imperialist work.

4. The District Executive Committee recognizes that in the present objective situation the right

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HOSIERY UNION ACCEPTS SLASH

Officials Dicker for Further Betrayal

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—To the demand of the silk hose manufacturers here that the wage of union knitters be radically reduced, the officialdom of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers replied with an offer to "negotiate," making not even a pretense of real resistance.

The bureaucracy of this skilled craftsmens organization did not even bother to criticize, let alone condemn, the audacity of the mill owners for making a demand so vicious as that of a 24-cent reduction on a dozen pairs of stockings. On the contrary, in employers' circles the highly satisfying report goes the rounds that the union has already agreed to a ten cent slash on the dozen. All that is now necessary is for the "negotiations" to continue and the full 24-cent reduction will be victoriously negotiated (for the bosses). A knitter now receives $1.24 a dozen. A wage cut several months ago reduced it to that from $1.28 a dozen.

The American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers has in the past made a pretense of posing as a progressive organization, but its leadership now negotiates drastic wage cuts with all the frankness and alacrity of its parent body, the United Textile Workers Union of the American Federation of Labor.

500 LYNN SHOE WORKERS STRIKE

Union 'No-Strike' Pact, Arbitrators, Defied

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 20.—In defiance of the strict prohibition of strikes by the class-collaborationist union agreement with the shoe manufacturers, over 500 shoe workers walked out on strike when the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration ruled that their wages be slashed from 9 to 20 per cent.

The factories already crippled by the strike are the Unity, Stritter Standard, Washington, Walden and Perry Shoe Companies. Reports from factories in outlying plants indicate that the workers there are also quitting their branches to join the walkout.

The edge-makers, McKay stewers, Goodyear operators and woodhealers are the craftsmen composing the bulk of the strikers.

Disregarding the reactionary union officialdom of the American Federation of Labor organization, members of these crafts, on being notified of the decision of the Arbitration Board, held independent meetings, took a strike vote, and immediately carried it into effect.

Workers here are extremely bitter over the fact that the State Board of Arbitration, whose anti-labor character has been proven so many times in recent labor disputes in this state, was permitted to enter the situation.

The greatest determination is being shown by the strikers, who are already demanding that the strike be made more general and that the fight be kept up till the State Board and the shoe manufacturers are decisively defeated.

ROSIKA SCHWIMMER VS. U. S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (U.P.)—The federal government today was granted a U. S. Supreme Court review of its unsuccessful attempt to prevent Madame Rosika Schwimmer, Hungarian pacifist leader and a principal figure of the famous Ford peace ship, from obtaining American citizenship because of her pacifist views.

PRINTERS' UNION DENOUNCES 'IL NUOVO MONDO'

President and Secretary of Local 261 Rap Socialist Paper for Strikebreaking

Declaring that the strikebreaking methods of the socialist "Il Nuovo Mondo," in locking out its printers and importing scabs are a menace to unionism and a symptom of the "coming reaction," Orsete Schettini, president and Anthony Renzi, secretary of Local 261 Typographical Union, in a letter to the Daily Worker yesterday made public hitherto unrevealed facts of the open shop tactics of that newspaper.

The lockout of the printers, these officials showed, occurred after the controversy over the employment of a fascist on the paper had been settled. From the evidence already disclosed in the columns of the Daily Worker and from an interview with Nicola Napoli, editor of the Communist "Il Lavoratore," there is no doubt that D. Micale, the discharged printer, was actually a fascist. But the new information now disclosed by the union officials confirms the fact that the issue of the fascist was used by the newspaper only as a pretext to explain the lockout of the printers. The new facts show that Micale had already left the paper nearly a week when all the printers were called in by the editor and manager of the paper, Vacirca, and urged to take a wage cut. The strike followed the refusal of the men to comply.

The letter sent to the Daily Worker signed by Schettini and Renzi which is self explanatory follows:

Denounce Scab Paper.

November 20, 1928.

Editor of the Daily Worker:

We do not know whether you know anything about the controversy between Il Nuovo Mondo and the Italian Typographical Union 261. We believe that you are interested to know everything about it, both as a newspaper in general and as a working class publication in particular.

Il Nuovo Mondo has all the reasons in the world to make a speculative, political issue out of a contractual, union and moral issue. And this publication, instead of being coherent to its mission to propagate the gospel of truth, liberty and unionism, has maliciously and deliberately made false statements and concealed the most important facts regarding the controversy in order to justify its untenable, non-unionistic, non-socialistic position toward the Italian Typographical Union 261 in particular and the entire labor movement in general.

Here are the facts, which speak for themselves:

One day a member of Il Nuovo Mondo chapel was discharged by order of the management, charged with being a fascist and a troublemaker. The discharged member, naturally, appealed to the union, and at its next regular meeting the case came up for action. A long discussion took place on the floor of the union: witnesses were examined and all the parties interested were heard. The evidence presented against the accused man was of such insignificant a nature that the membership could not but exonerate him, and ordered his reinstatement with pay for loss of time. Il Nuovo Mondo refused to do so. Several conferences took place between our president and the management of Il Uuovo Mondo, but to no avail. Even the good offices of Mr. Brittain, International Typographical Union representative, failed to bring the matter to a satisfactory settlement. What was the Italian Typographical Union No. 261 or-

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Intensive Drive to Organize All Drug Store Clerks Is Started By Militant Union

HOOVER'S DEPT. "INSPECTS" LIFE BOATS OF VESTRIS

Maryland Has Enough to Save Herbie

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to test the tackle and the davit gearing. They are satisfied with merely swinging the davits over to the side, slipping one boat's tackle a few inches down and then they call it a day and thank the skipper for giving them grub and hard liquor and go home.

"Huh! You see that Munargo's boats all over the side for the first time in history! Never before have the inspectors required that all the boats swing free. Every boat that sails out of this harbor has davit gear frozen with rust so badly that it takes six men with axes to chop it free if it has to be swung in a hurry.

Lines Rot, But Who Cares?

Then there's the tackle. The line is run from the boats thru the sheaves of the gearing (pulleys) and the most of it is kept coiled under cover. The part under cover may be strong and in good condition, but the outside end is rotten from the weather. If it is not properly tested by swinging the boat low over the side, Christ only knows whether the line will stand the strain or not when the ship is sinking and people are put into the boat.

"The inspectors don't care and the company don't care, yet if we sailors kick we are put in irons for mutiny and if we try to save our lives when the ship goes down, we're called cowards!

What Do You Mean, "Safety"?

"Some ships have a double line of life-boats, one above the other, and those underneath never are disturbed by inspectors from one year's end to another. Inspection!

"This supposedly 'superior' life-boat davit, the Weyland Patent! It is not any better than the rest when it is allowed to get frozen with rust and the tackle is rotten and the boat itself leaks. But the Vestris didn't have even that poor excuse of a davit.

Money, Not Safety, First

"The best kind of a davit is used on the Morgan line to the Gulf along the coast. By releasing the tackle the boat swings over the side automatically in three minutes. It showed its worth when the "El Sol" was cut in two right here off the statue of Liberty.

"But the shipping trust don't like to use this better davit, because it requires space, its base runs down to the lower deck. That takes room and room can be used to make money carrying passengers and cargo. What the hell do the companies care for safety as against cash!

Lifeboat drill, supposed to be held at sea, is a joke, but not funny, if you know what the sailors know, and what the writer also knows from experience in many seas. Once a week perhaps, or once in a three weeks' trip, all hands are called up to lifeboat drill. Men go out on trips taking months and never know when they finish what is their station or how to work a lifeboat.

Specialization Causes Danger

When the writer was on the Lamport-Holt liner Vauban, sister ship to the Vestris, bound for Buenos Aires two years ago, kitchen and dining room stewards scrambled into life-jackets and milled around on deck hunting up their supposed stations, most of them unfitted by the specialization forced upon them as constant servants waiting attendance on passengers to know much of what to do or how to do it.

The davits were swung around but that was all. Not a sign of loosening the tackle or letting even one boat take even the weight of one man down the side to the water. Just a form pulled off to kid the passengers!

Boat Drill Only A Form

"There simply wasn't any organization on the Vestris," says a sailor, "but neither is there any on any other boat. Green hands may jam the tackle in the gearing by pulling the line thru the outside sheave, or they don't know how to reef the tackle or splice it when it breaks from becoming rotten by exposure. That's not their fault, but the company's, which merely goes thru the motion of boat drill, and doesn't allow the men time to learn how to work the boats in case of emergency.

We showed the sailors the story sent by the British News Agency, Reuters, to England, saying that the Vestris "sank because the Negro firemen refused to keep up steam in the boilers" and that "Captain Carey did not send an S. O. S. sooner because there was no need for it."

Liars and Their Lies

"Hell, would you look at that!" exclaimed a seaman. "The starboard boilers were under water and the fire in them put out before the firemen came on deck. And that the captain did not send the S. O. S. soon enough is darned well proven by the fact that the captain himself is drowned. What more do you want?

"But that's what we expect from capitalist newspapers. Look at the time when that Dutch boat went down in a storm on the North Atlantic in the first week in October. She was a freighter; nobody but the crew to lose their lives. She sent out an S. O. S. and some of the big passenger liners plainly said that they would not "take the trouble" to go to the rescue. Why don't somebody raise a howl over that? But not a line against the big shipping companies in the capitalist press.

Big Liners Also Dangerous

"These big liners; yes, the Leviathan and the others, who claim to have the latest thing in life-boat davits, and so on. Some of them run by electric motor, but we sailors know that most of them won't work and that, some time or another, a Vestris scandal on a still bigger scale is coming. But try to get that printed in the capitalist press, just try!

"Every now and then," continued "Blackie" as he shifted his voice into a growl, "If you watch the papers, you will see about three small lines on an inside page of some capitalist sheet, stating that a freighter has gone down somewhere with all hands.

"That's not news. They're only sailors like me and the gang here. We don't count. But let some passenger ship go down and all hell's to pay if some fat slob of an exploiter loses his precious life. And if there's no organization as on the Vestris, and the black gang is kept below as it was on the Vestris, but at the moment it sinks they make shift to save themselves if they can, then some damned capitalist newspaper editor, some sniveling prostitute seeking to shield the company and the damned capitalist system, squirts his poison into the headlines—'Sailors must tell why they live!' Well, that is about the limit!

"What we need is organization. Only a big union and a fighting union can ensure safety on the sea, for both passengers and crew. That's what we're working for here in the Marine Workers' Progressive League."

Tomorrow we will tell you something of what the sailors think on unions, past, present and future.

Will Bring New Chief of U. S. Imperialism Back From Triumphal Tour

The U. S. S. Utah, which is now on its way to South America, where it will pick up the new head of American imperialism, Herbert Hoover, and bring him back from his tour over the domains of Wall St.

TALE OF DEATH TOLD BY VESTRIS FIREMAN

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morning. It was only possible to fire port boiler. Water overflowed plates of the stoke hole. Monday morning about 10 o'clock with the ship listing badly to starboard, I was ordered to go to the starboard alley to bail water. All firemen and sailors were ordered to do so. It was quite impossible to bail any water however.

After coming back on deck chief officer ordered all firemen below, to keep steam and pump the bilges and radio. I worked on the port boiler which was a difficult job. The angle at which the ship lay was so sharp that we had to chain each other to the holes so that we could get coal to put into the fire. I was working with Ollivere. I passed him coal, then had to hold him along with the chain so that he could pitch it into the fire.

Ordered Below.

We all stayed down there until about 11 o'clock Monday morning, then, seeing conditions were so bad, we determined to leave. After going on deck we were called to throw away cargo for about a half hour, and then we were ordered back to the stoke hole. After going back down to the stoke hole it was quite impossible to work. All the boys left.

When I came up from out of the stoke hole, it was about 12 o'clock. Going forward, looking for a life belt. After getting it, Ollivere asked me if I was going to leave this way, if I was not going to put on my clothes, because the boys on deck were expecting a ship at any moment.

"Get Below!"

After getting a life belt the chief mate said: "All the firemen must go back down, and see what you can do down there." The boys knowing that the conditions were bad down below, they were stiff about going down below. The engineer came down to "mule" the boys, (treat them roughly.)

After getting as far as the aftercompanion, the third engineer, seeing the whole gang going that way, he asked us where we were going and we told him that we were ordered back in the stoke hole, and he told us it was no use going down because we could not do anything. Then we had to turn back after he said so and the boys started to look for the boats.

All this time sailors were working pretty hard trying to get port side boats over. Owing to the list that the ship had, it was quite difficult. At 12:30 boats got down as far as two feet below the promenade deck. All this time I had not eaten anything since Saturday 5 p. m. I then went and stood by my boat, No. 4. I had to wait until the women and children were in first. After that the eighth engineer and I went in, awaiting orders.

Boats Failed—Jumped Into Sea.

At that time the boat was 30 feet from the water and the ship sinking over to starboard side fast. Captain giving orders for lowering away on port side. After the boat two boats astern of mine was launched, the captain gave orders to lower No. 4, but it couldn't be lowered as we had stuck on the side just as a ship would stay on dock.

After trying to force the boat off the ship side with all efforts it failed. The keel of the ship was showing to the surface of the water. Finding that I had no way to get clear, I pulled off my life belt and jumped over the side. After swimming a good way off, I found a piece of dunnage. Holding on to that for about 25 minutes leaving that and got a much larger piece.

Life Boat Turns Over.

Whilst on that piece, I saw life boat No. 9 half way under with water. It was filled with passengers and crew. I left my dunnage and went over to No. 9 boat. Before I got there she turned over. Women and children were many in that boat. I held on to the bottom of No. 9 boat. After a length of time, we got the boat bottom back on the water again so that we could stay inside but the children and women that were dead around there were so thick I had to leave. After seeing so many dead bodies there I took off my clothes and swam away from there.

I got another piece of dunnage about 6 feet long. After hulling about on that for about an hour, just before dark, I saw a friend of mine, a member of the crew and a white man. He was mess room steward. He was hanging on a large piece of wreckage and asked me to come over to him. So I swam over and we both held to the wreckage which was a hatch cover, I think.

We had a hard time keeping above water in the heavy seas. My friend was unable to swim and had a life belt on. Early in the night I heard a shouting near by and couldn't see who it was. I made out a large piece of wreckage and I heard some man speaking in Spanish. My friend and I wanted to get over to the big piece of wreckage, but he couldn't swim. I had to tow the wreckage by a piece of rope which was attached to it. After getting half way I was unable to go any more, then we decided to paddle. We did so until we got to this other piece of wreckage. When we got there, all three of us held on to the big piece of wreckage.

Men Drown Amid Darkness.

About midnight, I think it was, my friend complained of being cramped all over and a few minutes later he said he was leaving and we shook hands and he disappeared. About an hour or so later the other man who I took for a Spaniard yelled something at me but I didn't understand and soon he disappeared Shortly after that I saw red rockets on the horizon and then everything went black. I don't remember a thing that happened thereafter until I woke in the sick bay of the U. S. S. "Wyoming." I was told that I was picked up by Anthony Pelosi of Providence, R. I.

Immigration Is From Mexico and No. Europe

Recent immigration into the United States has shown many changes so far as national composition is concerned. In 1927, 25.4 per cent of the 250,000 persons coming to this country were from Mexico, 18.9 per cent from Germany, 15.5 per cent from Ireland, 11.4 per cent from England, 9 per cent from Scotland, 6 per cent from Scandinavia, and 4.8 per cent were Jews. The bulk of the immigrants are still unskilled laborers, though the proportion is much smaller than before the war.

PRINTERS HIT SCAB 'IL MONDO'

Rap Socialist Paper for Anti-Unionism

Continued from Page One

ganized for? To be the laughing stock of Il Nuovo Mondo, which defiantly and absolutely refused to obey the union order, thereby gnawing at the very basic principle of a labor organization? Of course not. As a socialist publication, Il Nuovo Mondo should have been a living example of fairness in dealing with and upholding a working class union. So the union reluctantly declared a strike. This was on Friday noon, Nov. 2, 1928. The following Monday, Nov. 5, the strike was settled, and the man accused of being a fascist, in order to avoid troubles for his fellow-workers, willingly renounced to his right to work in the composing room of Il Nuovo Mondo. Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 3 and 4, the paper was set and printed, thanks to the help of scabs. The union printers went back to work the same day the strike was settled.

Propose Wage Cut.

In the evening, Hon. Vincenzo Vacirca, socialist, ex-member of the Italian parliament and president of the Avanti News Company, which owns Il Nuovo Mondo, called all the printers to a special meeting, and he made the following proposition to them—to work for $10 a week under the wage scale stipulated in the contract between Il Nuovo Mondo and the Italian Typographical Union No. 261, no pay whatsoever for overtime, no extra pay for nightwork, Sundays or legal holidays, no extra pay, not even a cent, for the foreman, who assumes the responsibility for the efficient management of the composing room. The printers told him that they would discuss the matter at their next chapel meeting and then give him the answer. And the answer was "No" naturally. How could they have accepted such a humiliating proposition? It would have meant a death-blow to the labor union, which took years and years of struggles and sacrifices to build. And such a blow was to be struck by a socialist institution. Do not the socialists of Il Nuovo Mondo fight for labor unions? What would the union printers say if the management of Daily Worker would put the following proposition up to them: You are receiving, say, a wage of $65 a week for a 39-hour week, while the American newspapers, which are richer than us, are paying $65 a week for a 45-hour week. Well, then, we are willing to pay you $10 below the American scale, no pay whatsoever for overtime, no extra pay for nightwork, Sundays or legal holidays, and no extra pay for the foreman. If you do not accept our conditions, consider yourself discharged this very minute. Is this, we ask you, consistent with the postulates of the socialist party, of which Il Nuovo Mondo is a mouthpiece? And to think that Il Nuovo Mondo did this same very thing!

Fires Workers.

So, on Saturday, Nov. 10, 1928, each and every printer—with the exception of one who is a scab, and, sorry to say, a member of the socialist party—was discharged, notwithstanding the fact that they belonged to the union, which has a contract legally signed by Il Nuovo Mondo. Are labor union contracts becoming scraps of paper for Il Nuovo Mondo, too?

The result now is that union men are walking the sidewalks, while scabs, imported by Il Nuovo Mondo from Buffalo, Chicago and Pittsburgh, have taken their places.

Il Nuovo Mondo has written a lot about the 'Italian Typographical Union. It has even stated that the union has not given the newspaper the help it needed and deserved as a bonafide labor newspaper. The people of Il Nuovo Mondo do not tell the truth, and they know it. The union has done everything within its power to help that institution. Through its help, Il Nuovo Mondo has saved thousands of dollars in expenses. Not only that. Two years ago, the Italian Union voted a donation of about $350 in favor of Il Nuovo Mondo. The members of Il Nuovo Mondo chapel, who have been discharged without being paid in full, donated more than two weeks' pay, bought shares of the company. The management now still owes them two weeks' pay, plus 20 per cent of their weeky salaries, for nine consecutive weeks, which the union printers allowed the management to detract each week as a loan, the total sum being about $1,500. The case now is in the hands of a lawyer, and summonses have already been served.

Il Nuovo Mondo never said a word about it. It says that the printers were receiving too high a wage! A socialist publication complaining about workers getting too high a wage!

Why does not Il Nuovo Mondo tell the public that the union printers have made sacrifices and sacrifices, financially and otherwise, to help Nuovo Mondo as a bonafide labor paper, and that they have been recompensated with dismissal?

Is Il Nuovo Mondo initiating a campaign for the open-shop movement? Is it the forerunner of the coming reaction? We would like to know what are its intentions in attempting to break up a labor union.

Very truly yours, Italian Typographical Union No. 261; Oreste Schettini, president; Anthony Renzi, secretary.

COMMUNISTS IN NEW YORK HIT AT TROTSKYISM

"For Comintern and C. E. C. Leadership"

Continued from Page One

danger—outright opportunism—is the main danger, and Trotskyism in its present—the last—stage of its development, is, in spite of its left phraseology, the most consistent and unified system of opportunism.

5. The District Executive Committee protests against the statement of Comrades Aronberg, Bittelman and Foster in the Political Committee, according to which the present Central Executive Committee leadership and not Trotskyism is the main danger; and the District Executive Committee considers the attitude of these comrades as a factor in weakening the effectiveness of the struggle against Trotskyism and outright opportunism.

6. The District Executive Committee warns against any attitude of tolerance towards the Trotskyist Cannon group. Any opposition to the expulsion of Cannon and his associates in the name of "freedom of expression of opinion" amounts to an objective support of Trotskyism and helps to organize a Trotskyist group within our Party.

7. The fight against Trotskyism can be carried to its full success only under the leadership of the Communist International. Reservations to the decisions of the VI. World Congress of the Comintern and the decisions of the Executive Committee of the Communist International must result in undermining the confidence of the workers in the Comintern and must weaken the struggle against Trotskyism.

8. The District Executive Committee demands that the opposition repudiate the statement, "Right Danger in the American Party" printed in the renegade Trotskyist Cannon organ, the "Militant," and accept the Comintern decision which states "The charge that the present Central Executive Committee has right wing policies is unfounded."

9. The District Executive Committee expresses its full confidence in the Central Executive Committee.

10. The District Executive Committee calls upon every Party member, upon all Communists, to unite under the leadership of the Central Executive Committee against Trotskyism and the right wing danger, for the line of the Communist International.

Ragozin to Lecture at Bronx Co-Op Tonight

Ray Ragozin, militant woman leader, will lecture on "Women's Work" in the auditorium of the United Workers' Cooperative House at 2700 Bronx Park East, tonight at 8 o'clock. All members of the Workers (Communist) Party and sympathizers are urged to attend.

The talk has been arranged by the International Branch 6, section 5 of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Resignation of Brazil Naval Chief Accepted

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Nov. 20.—The commander-in-chief of the Brazilian navy, Rear-admiral Jose Isias de Noronha, resigned here, it was announced today. His resignation was accepted by the government.

The resignation followed a meeting last week of the Navy Club when by a practically unanimous vote the former members who were connected with the insurrection on the battleship Sao Paulo in 1923 were reinstated.

CONTINUE WAR PREPARATIONS IN MANCHURIA

Nanking Gov't Watches Japan's Hand

PEKING, Nov. 20.—That matters are by no means quiet in Northern China, and that Manchuria, under inspired impetus, may again launch a drive against Peking and the Nanking government, are opinions expressed here as a result of reports from Mukden that war preparations are going on with increasing speed.

It is a known fact that a large Manchurian army is maintained on the border of Shanaikwan and even for some distance on this side of the Great Wall along the Peking-Mukden railroad. The Mukden arsenal works day and night and great sums, much of it believed to emanate from Japan, are being spent abroad for huge quantities of powder, arms and other war material.

The preparations are entirely on too large a scale to confirm Mukden's official statements that they are for defensive purposes, and to many they indicate the possibility of a new war launched against Peking.

In the meantime the Nanking government is watching developments closely, for it does not trust the loyalty of its Peking war lord, Feng Yu-hsiang, who is known to have ambitions of his own.

FURRIERS ISSUE CONVENTION CALL

Same Time as Cloak Meet; Will Merger

Continued from Page One

cided to call a Special National Convention to take place in New York City on December 29 and 30, 1928.

Corrupt International

"At the present time the fur workers all over the United States and Canada are convinced that nothing whatever of a constructive nature can be expected from the demoralized, corrupt and degenerated International. Today the reactionary officials of this defunct International stand unmasked and exposed as the agents of the bosses and their company union. Their so-called International no longer has any prestige, nor power, nor influence.

"On the ruins of the disintegrated and corrupt International, the fur workers throughout the United States and Canada are ready to build a new union without any craft divisions, without expulsions and persecutions of members for their political beliefs and affiliations; a union with rank and file control and capable of defending and promoting the interests of the workers.

"The Sub-Committee also acted on the proposal made by the Cloak and Dressmakers National Executive Committee for working out definite plans for the immediate amalgamation of the Furriers' and Cloak and Dressmakers' Unions at our coming conventions. The Sub-Committee unanimously decided to accept this proposal, because the amalgamation of these two unions will undoubtely create a powerful union for the workers and will be a definite step in the direction of amalgamating all garment workers' unions into one powerful organization.

Will Organize

"In addition to this important problem, the convention will also act on the task of organizing the many unorganized workers and strengthening the locals. The Convention will also act on a proposal to establish shop control of the organization.

"According to the basis of representation to the Convention decided upon by the Sub-Committee, your local is entitled to elect five delegates.

"All credentials of elected delegates must be in the hands of the Secretary not later than December 25."

Father Urges Search For Whereabouts of Boy, Lost 2 Months

Irving Axelrod, a member of the Young Pioneers, disappeared from his home at the Bronx Cooperative more than a month ago and has not been heard from since. He is 14 years old and tall for his age.

Irving Axelrod

His father, Morris Axelrod, has asked that any news of the boy be sent to him at 2700 Bronx Park East, Apartment Z. 1. Young Axelrod is thought to be in California at present, and workers of that state are urged to be on the lookout for the missing Young Pioneer.

The father has said that everything will be forgiven if the boy returns. The fare back to New York, from whatever locality young Irving Axelrod is, will be sent by his father.

Wall Street Tool

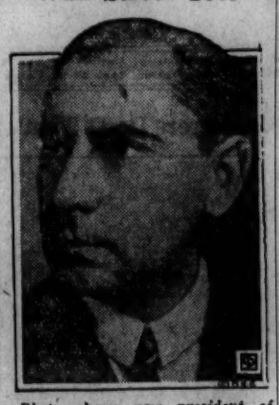

Photo shows new president of Honduras, Dr. Vicente Colindres, hand-picked by Wall Street.

ANTI FURRIER WRIT GRANTED

Judge Gives Socialist Permanent Injunction

Brooklyn Supreme Court Justice Ingraham, Monday accommodated the socialist officialdom of the A. F. of L. International Fur Workers' Union, by granting them an injunction that prevents the members of the Fur Dressers' Local 88 from using its own treasury. The local, in fighting against an attempt of the right wing officials of the so-called international to break their union thru a dissolution order, has had to face the most unscrupulous tactics of the socialist leaders, from the outright use of strikebreaking to this more recent attempt to choke the organization by application to a capitalist judge for one of their injunctions.

Although the injunction is granted, the case is yet to come to trial.

Even should the socialist-boss-judge alliance succeed in depriving this small union from its treasury of about $4,000, the members reiterate their determination to fight against any attempts to wipe out the organization for which they have made so many sacrifices. The strike of the machine fleshers, the key craftsmen of the organization, still continues to tie up completely the plant of Gabba and Son, Brooklyn. The workers in this plant make up the membership of this local.

The Workers (Communist) Party fights for the organization of the unorganized workers.

WORKERS RALLY TO MEET ATTACK OF BOSS ASS'N

Fight for Better Pay, Shorter Hours

An intensive drive to organize the drug store clerks is now under way according to an announcement made yesterday by Aida Flomenbaum, secretary of the Drug Clerks' Union. Increasing unemployment, low wages and fearfully long hours, she said, are forcing the workers to unite for the elimination of these evils.

At the same time the American Pharmaceutical Association, the bosses organization, is preparing itself for a fight against the union. At a recent meeting held by this association, a resolution was adopted virtually declaring war upon any attempt to unionize the trade. The challenge was camouflaged with a declaration that the organization drive was a menace to the "health of the public" in that they, the bosses, would be deprived of "freedom of action" and "destroy the initiative which has brought pharmacy to its present important position in community life."

"This sort of camouflage has been heard from employers before," the secretary said. "But our organization has been active for a number of months and the results we have already accomplished is the best evidence that we are here to stay.

"In 1917 a union was in existence and the average wage was $50 per week. It is this that the bosses are afraid of. At the present time hundreds of registered drug clerks are being thrown out of employment and replaced by others at less pay. Many clerks work between 60 and 70 hours a week under the most wretched conditions.

"The union is fighting for better wages, shorter hours and for recognition. We stand for the interests of the junior clerks as well as for the registered men."

The union meets regularly every first and third Thursday at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., at 8 o'clock.

BARRYMORE TO WED

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 20 (UP).—John Barrymore, famous stage and screen star, and Dolores Costello, film actress, today filed notice of intention to marry. The couple said no definite date has been set for the ceremony.

Barrymore gave his age as 41 and Miss Costello said she was 22.

First Soviet Costume Ball

at

Madison Sq. Garden

PARADE OF 104 NATIONALITIES COMPRISING THE SOVIET UNION IN NATIVE COSTUMES

ADMISSION 1.00 in advance; $1.25 at door.

Now on Sale at the Daily Worker Office, 26-28 Union Square, N. Y.

Auspices: Daily Worker and Freiheit

Saturday Evening December 15th

German Communist Deputies Move Non-Confidence in Stresemann's Government

REICH OPPOSES ANGLO - FRENCH WAR DEBTS VIEW

Would Make Wall St. Germany's Shylock

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The Reichstag today rejected the Communist motion of non-confidence in foreign minister Stresemann and his policy of continued reparation payments at the expense of the workers, the government policy of continued construction of armored cruisers and the growing departure into a new and strong imperialism.

The motion was made by the Communist deputy, after he had exposed the policy of the government, backed by the social-democrats, and pointed out the increasingly bad conditions of the workers, due to adherence to the Dawes plan.

British Policy.

In reply to Stresemann's speech in the Reichstag yesterday, in which he supported the American position that war debts and reparations be separate, a British memorandum on reparations was handed to the German charge d'affaires in London today.

It is understood that the note restated the British and French position that Germany must pay as much in reparations to Britain and France as these countries must pay in debts to the United States. This is paramount to insisting that Germany pay the United States directly for French and British war debts. It is also understood that the note objects to separating the questions of evacuation of the Rhineland from that of reparations, as Stresemann wishes to do.

* * *

Anglo-French United Front.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—At the cabinet meeting today, Emile Moreau, governor of the Brank of France, was strongly recommended to represent France on the special committee of experts, suggested by Germany, to discuss the settlement of the war debts and reparations.

Neither England nor France have changed their position in this respect, both insisting on receiving the same amount from Germany as they are to pay to the United States.

The committee of experts are to decide how the German industrial securities, created by the Dawes plan, can best be marketed. Probably the United States will be definitely linked up with German reparations by purchasing most of these bonds, and thus becoming the shylock for France and England to Germany.

It now appears that Germany and the United States are united in demanding that war debts and reparations be separated, while Britain and France insist that the United States take the burden off their shoulders.

French newspapers, commenting on Stresemann's speech in the Reichstag yesterday, object to the policy as formulated by him, insisting that troops should not be withdrawn from the Rhineland until Germany pays her obligations.

French "Noble" Kills Child; Calls Working Mother Real Criminal

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The decadent ideology of aristocracy, which still clings with feudal tentacles to France, has led a "noble" Pierre de Rayssac to kill his eighteen-month old child, because it placed a black mark on the family escutcheon.

De Rayssac, according to his own admission, took the infant in his limousine, calmly undressed the child, that cried and clung to him, and threw it in a canal. His reason was that the child was not legitimate.

At the trial two members of his family came to testify to the austere morals of the family thruout its history, fully excusing the murder on this ground, and launching an attack against the chambermaid, who was the mother of the child. De Rayssac called her a criminal because she came to his mansion to ask for money to support herself and the child, and he got rid of the infant as the best way to settle the problem.

Missouri River Overflows, Threatens Farmers

Photo shows farm lands after overflow of Missouri River. Much loss to farmers was caused.

EXPERIMENTS IN LIFE AND DEATH

USSR Sees More Medical Discoveries

BY EUGENE LYONS

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (UP).—Soviet scientists reiterated today their claims of recent amazing experiments whereby a dog's head was made to "live" and perform normal functions after having been detached from the body.

Professor Serge Brukhanenko, who conducted the experiments, told the United Press emphatically that by the use of an artificial "heart" of metal and rubber, the dog's head was made to bark, open and close its eyes and perform other movements.

Prof. Brukhankenko said the experiments were conducted before a commission of scientists at the official scientific chemical institute of Moscow.

Details of the story were published widely here. The press department of the foreign office vouched for the correctness of the story.

Prof. Brukhanenko reported that the dog was anasthetized and the head carefully severed. Thereafter, he said, a normal circulation of blood was maintained by means of the artificial heart. The dog's head, he continued, reacted to pain, light and the senses of hearing and taste.

The scientists regard the experiments as an achievement which may eventually lead to important medical discoveries.

Big Death Rate Among Negroes in the Cities Is Due to Segregation

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (By Mail).—In a recent issue of American Medicine, a medical publication, attention is called to the fact that a high death rate continues to exist in the cities. This is noted as being particularly true of the Negro population in the cities, due to segregation. The article states that excessive mortality is not due to any inherent physical weakness of the Negro race, although the writer is of the opinion that the Negro seems to have a greater proneness to certain diseases, especially tuberculosis, than the whites.

An instance cited in the journal that the death rate in cities is 23.5 for Negroes against 12.2 for whites, "is chargeable to sociological and economic conditions," is absolutely true, as the Negro is forced to live in sections that are unsanitary, unhealthful and unhygenic. The article states that the responsibility for the excessive mortality is due to "negligence, race-hatred, discrimination and to the indifference and stupidity of the white race.'

The conclusion can therefore be drawn from the article, that while the Negro slightly improves his economic condition by moving from the country to the city, he does it at an increased risk to his life. This condition will continue to exist in a capitalistic society, for where there is capitalism there will always be racial discrimination.

CARDINALS TO POWOW.

ROME, Nov. 20 (U.P.)—A secret consistory will be held by the Pope December 17 and a public consistory December 20, according to well informed sources here.

BUILD MOSCOW SUBWAY

Lines to Connect All Sections of City

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—In the next few days the Moscow Metropolitan Construction Company will start its activity. Principal shareholders of the society are the following organizations: Moscow City Tramways, State Elevtro Trust, Moscow Electric Station and Amalgamated State Machine Building Workshops.

The first line of the Metropolitan underground tube will connect the center of Moscow with the Kalanchevsky Square, where three chief railway stations are situated. Two other lines will connect the center with Arbat St. and Tverskaia City Gate. The cost of construction of the first line is fixed at 20 million roubles and that of all three lines at 55 million roubles.

During this operative year 1928-29 about 3.5 million roubles will be spent on the enterprise, including 2 millions on construction of underground tunnels and stations with vestibules and entrances.

The work of construction will be carried on by the Paris method, closed digging in.

Several offers have been received by the preparatory committee of construction from various foreign firms which are greatly interested in the financing.

German firms have shown a special interest towards the construction of the metropolitan subway.

Re-admitted to USSR Communist Party After Acknowledging Errors

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, USSR., Nov. 20.—The Central Control Committee of the Communist Party decided today to re-admit into the Party Sasarov, Vargin, Sarkis, Tarchanov and Naumov.

They acknowledged their fundamental errors, rejected the Trotsky platform, condemned the Trotskyist fraction activities and declared that they would submit fully to the decisions of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Communist International.

McGARRY SELLS OUT MINE STRIKE

Cheer Minerich Speech for New Union

Continued from Page One

the past by militant miners and representatives of the new National Miners Union, resulted at a mass meeting of over 3,000 coal diggers held at Browntown, near here.

Shows Own Unfitness.

Admitting that the Boylan machine was dishonest and worthless, McGarry nevertheless advised the coal diggers to go back. "There is nothing else to do," the cowardly misleader said.

During the whole course of the strike, which was called by him without preparation and in which he failed to organize mass picketing or other activities of the miners, McGarry failed to adopt the only plan which can win—mass action of the coal diggers themselves.

During the course of the meeting, Tony Minerich, organizer for the new National Miners Union, arose to demand the floor. When McGarry refused to let him speak a thunderous protest arose from the coal diggers. McGarry was forced to take a vote on the question of letting Minerich speak. Every miner in the hall, without exception, voted to hear the representative of the only union which has a fighting program for the miners.

Exposes McGarry Treachery.

In a scathing attack on the corrupt Lewis machine, which McGarry was asking the miners to join, Minerich pointed out the certain defeat which would occur if they followed such treacherous advice. Great enthusiasm marked the call of Minerich to join with the new National Miners Union under rank and file control.

At this point state troopers, who were present, stopped Minerich's speech. Then they turned to McGarry to inquire if they should permit the militant miner to continue. No one heard just what McGarry said, but Minerich was not permitted to continue.

The whole Pittston district is aroused at the betrayal of McGarry and sentiment is growing in favor of the new National Miners Union.

BELGIUM POLICE DEPORT WORKERS

Spies Mark Miners of Poland

(Red Aid Press Service)

BERLIN (By Mail).—According reports in "Drapeau Rouge," Belgian Communist daily, from March 1 on, 30 foreign workers have been banished from Luttich province in Belgium. Among the 17 recently deported are workers, students, old men and women.

Many of them have families and small children. Those mostly affected are Polish workers, who were employed in the mines.

The deportations followed upon the denunciation of a spy, who "worked" for the Polish consulate and for the Belgium government at the same time.

Not only do the Belgium police cooperate with the fascist centers in Belgium, but also place their service at the disposal of the Polish foreign office, and banish all "suspicious" foreign workers.

TRY TO BETRAY RUHR WORKERS

Reformists Capitulate Entirely, Reported

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The Communist press service secured information today of the Duesseldorf negotiations between reformist trade union leaders and the Ruhr industrialists, which had been going on behind closed doors. It reveals that an agreement had been reached in which the reformists capitulate entirely to the industrialists.

The agreement is reported to provide for the following: maintenance of the old working hours; the question of piece workers' wages and time was settled entirely according to the employers' demands; there is a slight concession from the employers on time and shift wages but considerably below the arbitration award granted by the government.

The employers are said to intend to resume work Thursday or Wednesday evening. The reformist trade union leaders are ready to settle the important question of resumption of work without referring back to the workers.

* * *

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 20.—Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, commented today on the secret negotiations between the Ruhr employers and the reformist trade union leaders, aided by Wissel, and declares that the compromisers will not succeed in throttling the struggle in a few days as they desire.

"The proletariat follows the slogans of the Communist Party," continues Pravda, "slogans which demand intensified struggle. The workers reject the nine-hour day, reformists accept it, merely demanding an insignificant wage increase to save appearances."

KIT RIGHT GROUP IN USSR PARTY

Resolutions Demand Strict Measures

(Wireless to the Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 20.—Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, publishes today many resolutions passed by Party organizations demanding that strict measures be taken against all attempts to weaken the offensive against capitalist elements, against retarding collective undertakings or attempts to put bureaucratic limits to self-criticism.

The resolutions state that the right elements are anxious to retard industrialization and thus hamper the development of Socialism and the defensive powers of the Soviet Union.

The Party masses are glad that the Moscow organization overcame its ideological vacillations, Pravda declares, and approve the appeal of the Central Committee to fight against the right and reconcilers.

WHAT I SAW IN CHINA

By TOM MANN

10 cents

THE "grand old man" of the British Labor movement tells of his experiences in revolutionary China after a six months' stay with the International Workers' Delegation.

Workers Library Publishers

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FAKE MOVE FOR PEACE WITH U. S. DUE IN BRITAIN

Cecil Tries to Hide the Imperialist Fight

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Although British official quarters are reticent in expressing themselves on the possibility of an Anglo-American naval agreement, a government spokesman is expected to take up the matter in parliament shortly to at least give a formal answer to the evidently useless suggestion of Viscount Cecil in the house of lords last Thursday.

According to Cecil, the question of disarmament could be approached by a naval agreement between Great Britain and the United States, although he had to admit that here he was "treading on delicate ground."

Cecil also suggested that the British government would not like to commit itself in a public statement, but he thought it would be best to make such an official attempt at reconciliation to silence those critics of the government who point out that all roads to disarmament and friendship with the United States government are closed.

It was thought probable that an official spokesman would take such a step, as a matter of form, but it is generally believed to be evident that both Great Britain and the United States will enter upon an unprecedented armament race that no naval agreement at present will be able to stop.

SOVIET PRESS VIEWS POLAND

Expose the Bourgeois Nationalists

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, USSR., Nov. 20.—The Communist Party press of Kharkoff, capital of the Soviet Ukraine, commented today on the speeches of the Ukrainian deputies in the Polish Seyn, pointing out that while the government promised autonomy to Polish Ukrainia, the actuality was the bloody incident in Lemberg, where students were shot down by police when demonstrating for autonomy.

The press also points out that while the Polish government promises a Ukrainian university, it in reality shoots the Ukrainian students.

The Communist paper continues: "The purport of the national policy of the Polish government is obvious. The Pilsudski bloc wins thanks to the Polish social democrats and the Ukrainian reconcilers. The nationals are really class partisans: the Polish and western Ukrainian bourgeoisie against the workers of both nations."

DRILLERS WIN 6-DAY WEEK.

AUSTIN, Tex., (By Mail).—Oil drillers of the Humble Oil Co. have forced the bosses to place them on a 6-day week basis.

Rain Floods Southern California Towns

The rainy season in Southern California is working havoc with some of the mushroom towns built by the grafters who have found California indeed the Golden State. Residents of these towns are finding flood waters swirling about their front porches, with streets buried in more than a foot of mud and sand. Photo shows boulders being hurled along by the flood waters near Burbank, Cal.

NEW LIST OF DISTRICT ORGANIZERS OF PARTY

The following is a list of the names and addresses of the district organizers of the Workers (Communist) Party, which the Daily Worker is publishing because of the many inquiries from non-Party workers who wish to know whom to get in touch with in their localities. There have been some changes recently, and we are giving the latest, complete list:

Dist. 1, Boston, A. Bail, 38 Causeway St., Rm. 203.

Dist. 2, New York, W. Weinstone, 26 Union Square.

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Dist. 7, Detroit, J. Schmiess, 1967 Grand River Ave.

Dist. 8, Chicago, W. Kruse, 2021 W. Division.

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Dist. 12, Seattle, J. Sorenson, 627 First Ave., Rm. 10.

Dist. 13, San Francisco, E. Levin, 1212 Market St.

Dist. 15, New Haven, G. Siskind, 38 Howe St., Rm. 6.

Germany to Adhere to U.S. Reparation Policy

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The German foreign office issued an official statement tonight reaffirming the remarks of Foreign Minister Stresemann before the Reichstag today in reference to the settlements of reparations.

The statement makes it clear that the German government will support the United States in insisting that the questions of war debts and reparations be considered separately. It is believed that a part of the Franco-British naval pact provided for a united policy which would combine the two questions.

12 WORKERS IN ARSENAL KILLED

French Cartridge Plant Blows Up

PARIS, Nov. 20 (UP).—A tremendous explosion occurred today in a French army cartridge plant adjoining the suburbs of Vincennes. Twelve workers were killed and scores injured.

The cartridge plant is in the center of the Vincennes Forest, adjoining Saint Maur Camp, where thousands of troops are stationed. The plant contained a store of cheddite and black powder.

Paul Painleve, minister of war, hurried to the scene with police to determine the cause of the explosion.

The Workers (Communist) Party is the party of the class struggle.

FRANCE JOINS IN RADIO WAR MOVE IN HUGE MERGER

Plans Own Merger to Fight American

Continued from Page One

mitted negotiations were in progress, but details of the merger had not been completed, they said.

The P. Q. controls the former German cable from Sweden to New York which was cut by France during the war and its European end taken to Brest. The cable was awarded to France by the Versailles Treaty.

The French merger was regarded as France's answer to the wireless-cable merger and the proposed American merger of Western Union and Radio Corporation of America.

* * *

LONDON, Nov. 20.—In a gesture of opposition to the government war scheme to consolidate communications for more effective preparation for the coming struggle with United States imperialism, the officials of the labor party have decided to move the rejection of the plan.

* * *

(By United Press)

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The labor group in parliament decided today that Ramsay MacDonald should move rejection of the bill providing for a merger of cable and wireless companies when it comes up for second reading tomorrow. Objection would be based on the contention that the merger sacrifices a valuable public utility to private gain. The motion will contend also that the introduction of such a bill in the last days of a dying parliament is unsound constitutionalism.

The bill provides for consolidation of Empire Radio, British Marconi, and Eastern Telegraph.

CORRECTION

Through an unfortunate error, the poem "Bezboznik" appeared in the Daily Worker last week without the name of its author. He is Robert Wolf, many of whose critical articles have appeared in the past in the Daily Worker.

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SLAVERY FOR MIGRATORIES IN THE WEST

Low Pay, Long Hours, on Railway and Farm

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO. (By Mail).—Being unable to secure work in Chicago, I went West last April first to Fargo, North Dakota, from where I shipped to Glendive, Montana, as a laborer with Foley Bros., a construction company, doing extensive railroad work at the time. Wages were 35 cents an hour on this job, with lots of bosses and a general speedup for every worker. The hours were supposed to be 10, but as we travelled to and from work on our own time, it really amounted to an 11 hour day. The day after our bunch arrived, 80 men quit in a body because of the atrocious board in the company camp, and because they learned they were to be assessed $2 apiece for a "poor tax."

I stood this place a week, when 12 of us, disgusted with the low pay and generally bad conditions, threw down our tools and walked to the camp. We had to wait from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. for our time checks. Our suppers had been deducted from our pay as well as the aforementioned taxes. When we started eating the supper, for which we had been charged, we were told to get out by the bosses. We insisted on eating the meal we had paid for, as we were 30 miles from the nearest town and it looked as if we would have to walk back there. We had been told to leave camp several times before supper, and know we wouldn't be allowed to stay the night.

We were forbidden to ride out of town on the work train to Glendive, 30 miles away, but thru the decency of the train crew managed to hide in the cars and get there.

I worked for Foley Bros. six and a half days, and after the deductions for board at $1.20 per day, poor tax $2; road tax $2; hospital fee for one month 85 cents, and $3 for shipping, I had the grand sum of $8.90 left for my week of the hardest kind of toil. As to the "poor tax," I don't know what it is for, except that we, the poorest members of society, were compelled to pay it. About the road tax, one can see no sign of roads (only cow paths) in that desert-like country. I think it is all a graft. About the hospital fee, being bothered with ear trouble, I decided to find out if there was anything but hot air to the company claims of "expert medical attention," as I had paid this fee many times before in other jobs. So I saw their doctor, and he never even examined me, but gave me a prescription to a drug store, which proved to be worthless. One more swindle of the workers, these medical fees charged all over the west.

I had enough of Montana, where they have devised more "legal" but dirty schemes to skin migratory workers alive than any other state I have yet worked, and I have worked in 17.

I then went to North Dakota to take in harvest work. I found some great changes from years ago now prevailing. I had not followed harvest work for several years previous. For one thing, the rich farmer is no longer coming to town to look for his harvest slaves. Why should he, when the country literally swarms with workers from all over the country, looking for work for almost any wages. In fact, many did not even trouble to ask the farmer what wages he was going to pay. Jobs are not nearly as easy to get as years ago.

Another change was the almost complete absence of the I. W. W. members. Conditions are as bad as they were 20 years ago; working hours from dark to dark, wages whatever the farm owner is willing to pay the hands. Poor food, bad sleeping quarters, in strawstacks under sky, are the rule.

Owing to the fact that more farmers than ever are buying their own threshing rigs, the threshing runs are constantly getting shorter, often not being over a week long. Another new thing in the farming country is the new machinery being introduced, especially the "combine" and the "swather." The former cuts, threshes, and sacks the grain, all in one operation. But because the grain in many places in the Dakotas does not ripen evenly, making the early threshing of it with a combine difficult, and the subsequent troubles with damp grain at the elevators even worse, the swather has been invented. It cuts the grain as it stands and places it in swathes over which the combine can afterwards travel when the straw is dry enough, picking it up and threshing it. Three men are required to operate it. Under the old conditions it took 12. At the elevators there are now regular drying machines to dry any wet grain coming in from combine threshing.

The farmers everywhere in the northwest are in bad shape. Wheat prices average 70 cents to 80 cents a bushel while potatoes are so low in price that in many cases it is cheaper to leave them in the ground. Everywhere farmers are leaving the country, selling out at prices that amount almost to giving away their property. This is because of low prices for farm products, the high cost of living, high taxes, and the high price of everything they must buy.

In most cases they fail to realize the real cause of all this, saying that the city workers "get it all." But they are in for a sad disillusionment, as a great many of them are going to the already overcrowded cities, where they will soon have first hand knowledge of the miserable conditions of the workers there.

—MIGRATORY WORKER.

Imperialist Aircraft Carrier Prepares for War

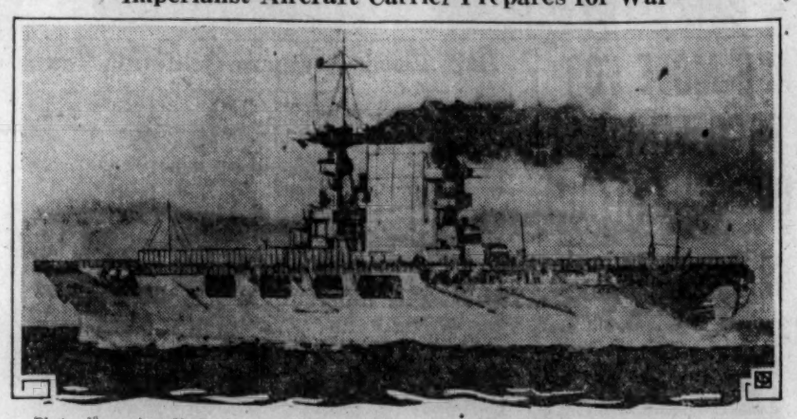

Photo shows giant U. S. aircraft carrier Lexington, speeding at 40 miles an hour, off Point Vincente, Cal., in naval maneuvers.

BUDENZ---LABOR FAKER, TRAITOR IN KENOSHA

(By a Worker Correspondent)

For some time the managing editor of the "Labor Age," Louis F. Budenz, was able to pose before a considerable section of the workers as a "liberal." Had he not denounced the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti over a year ago? Did he not speak against the invasion of American marines in Nicaragua? Was not his magazine advocating the use of militant policies in the organized labor movement? True enough. But all this was before something happened in Kenosha, Wis., that made Budenz discard the hypocritical mask of a "liberal" and come to full view as an arch reactionary misleader. What brought him out in all his reactionary glory was the lockout of 330 toppers and knitters by the Allen A. Co. of Kenosha. Budenz was hired by the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, an A. F. of L. union, to "lead" the strike, and therein lies the tale.

One fine day, Budenz arrived in Kenosha to supply "leadership" to the strike. He chose for his headquarters the Hotel Dayton, the most expensive hotel in town, where he soon became a familiar figure to the Rotarians, admired both for his after-dinner wit and excellent table manners. Within a short time after his arrival, the open-shop Allen A. secured an injunction against the strikers from the federal court at Milwaukee. The strikers continued to picket and very few scabs were able to drift into the firm. The police arrested several of the strikers who were later served with notices by the federal court to appear in Milwaukee for trial. The trumped up charge was "conspiracy to violate the restraining order of the court," and Budenz was cited to appear as one who participated in the "conspiracy."

Calls Off Pickets.

The trial took place in the latter part of April and after a lengthy discussion, in which twenty-one ballots were taken, the jury acquitted the defendants. Budenz returned to Kenosha in triumph and strutted about stating that the jury decision "was an out-and-out victory" for the cause of labor. However, strange to say, all picketing was called off by him for over two weeks after the "favorable" decision. Allen A. used this period of time well in securing a large number of scabs and strengthened its position to give battle to the strikers. The Young Workers (Communist) League, immediately sensing the danger if picketing is discontinued, issued bulletins to the strikers calling upon them to organize mass picketing in spite of the injunction and to extend the strike by calling out the 800 unorganized workers in the employ of the firm.

Red-Baiting.

The answer of Budenz to the bulletins of the League was typical of his reactionary outlook. Every meeting of the strikers was turned into a red baiting campaign. The strikers, instead of being advised how to meet the injunction menace of the bosses, were harrangued with anti-Communist slander by his eminence, Louis F. Budenz. He warned them against reading the Daily Worker and other red publications. However, nothing was said against reading the only daily newspaper in the city, the "Kenosha News," which was upholding the open-shop policy of Allen A. Because the Young Workers League demanded militant action, it was made the center of a vicious attack by Budenz.

Soon, however, due to the continued propaganda of the League amongst the strikers, Budenz was forced to make a gesture of organizing picketing. He allowed the strikers to picket for a half hour at noontime, twice a week. Naturally this was insufficient and scabs were recruited by the firm in great numbers. The local police, pliant tools of the open-shoppers, made many arrests and the firm let loose a small army of thugs, private detectives and professional strike-breakers against the courageous strikers.

Co-operation With Allen A.

Speaking on May 12 at a monster open-air meeting in one of the public parks of the city, on the same platform with the socialist mayor, Dan Hoan, of Milwaukee, Budenz, after enumerating the outrages perpetrated by the hoodlums of the Allen A. Co. against the strikers, remarked: "We extend our hand to Allen A. asking for co-operation." And soon thereafter in an issue of the "Kenosha Hosiery Worker," the strikers' semi-monthly bulletin, edited under the inspiration of Budenz, we find considerable space devoted to a gem among class-collaboration policies: The bulletin announces that the leadership of the strike is willing to offer $25,000 as a guarantee that as much or more goods will be produced by the strikers under a one-machine system as under a two-machine system, and therefore the company has no reason for trying to install a two-machine system on the strikers.

But the firm, in spite of the begging and cringing attitude of the leadership headed by Budenz, stubbornly held out in its attempt to smash the strike. And the Young Workers League continued its active participation in the strike and continued to urge militant methods exposing one by one the attempts of Budenz to settle the strike against the interest of the workers. When the president of the local Chamber of Commerce and publisher of the "Kenosha Evening News," Mr. Kingsley, called a secret conference of both sides in the dispute in an attempt to put something over on the strikers, the League warned the young workers against this maneuver of the bosses.

Budenz, desperate at the League's constant efforts in behalf of the strikers which prevented him from getting the strike off his hands by a betrayal, showed the depths he was capable of sinking into. In the Chicago Tribune of Aug. 26 Budenz is quoted in an interview as stating in connection with the terrorism and bombings that have taken place from time to time in Kenosha at the instigation of the gunmen and private detective agents of Allen A., as follows: "If the firm is not responsible for them, it was probably done by a small number of Communists of the Young Workers League."

Aids Frame-up of Youth.

This was quite a deliberate attempt to have the Allen A. Co., the police and the local government frame-up members of the League on a trumped-up charge of "bombing." This is on a par with the methods used by the industrial spies and frame-up agents which during the course of the strike he pretended to vigorously oppose. Nor is this all. Not so long ago a spy was discovered in a local machinists' union. Budenz immediately gave his name publicity in the strikers' bulletin. And in the same issue of the bulletin we have the following significant sentence: "We warn Q-170, connected with a radical group here, that we know of his activities also." We later ascertained that this Q-170 was an industrial spy, one John P. Bugno, who had been a member of the Workers Party until quite recently, when he was expelled. What is significant, however, is that it was ascertained that Budenz had known for a long time about Bugno as an industrial spy, but had kept silent, and had we not ascertained this through other channels he would no doubt have been still inside the Party doing harm.

And while enumerating some of the particularly black spots of his record in Kenosha, it may be well to mention the attempts at bodily harm made by thugs against League members for opposing the class-collaboration policies of Budenz and Company, none of which he can plead ignorance of.

The strike is not yet over. Though the firm has over 225 scabs, the courageous strikers are still holding out What further acts of treachery Budenz will perpetrate remains to be seen. But this thing is certain. That this reactionary misleader will no longer be able as in the past to pose so effectively as of a more liberal hue than his colleagues in the American Federation of Labor, Lewis, Woll and Green. His policy of "no picketing," his policy of not calling out the unorganized, his tirades against the Communists, his traitorous statements in the press, his collaboration with the bosses, shows clearly that another "liberal" has evolved into a labor lieutenant of the capitalist class.

S. A. HERMAN.

LABOR SPORTS

The following is the Metropolitan Workers' Soccer League schedule for tomorrow:

Division "A."

Argentine F. C. vs. Rob Roy.
Fordham F. C. vs. Martians.
N. Y. Eagle F. C. vs. Hungarian Workers.
B. B. S. C.—Bys.

Division "B."

Argentine F. C. vs. Hungarian Workers.
Freiheit S. C. vs. Prospect Unity.
Falcon A. C. vs. Scandinavian Workers.
American Hungarian Bys.

Division "C."

Scandinavian Workers vs. Workers B.
Harlem Progressive vs. Freiheit.
Vagabond S. C. vs. Spartacus.
Co-operative vs. Red Star.

The following is the Brooklyn Workers' Soccer League matches scheduled for today:

Division "A."

Spartacus vs. Freiheit.
Union City vs. Scandinavian.
Atlantic Park vs. Red Star.

BARRY PLAY "THE DOLLAR" OPENS NEXT MONDAY.

Arthur Hopkins announces his third production of the season, a new comedy by Philip Barry titled "The Dollar." The play had its out of town opening at New Haven on Monday. Following three days there and three days in Hartford, "The Dollar" will come into New York, opening at the Plymouth Monday.

Hope Williams, who scored a success last season in Mr. Hopkins' production of Mr. Barry's other comedy, "Paris Bound," will play the leading part. Others in the cast are Ben Smith, last seen in "Rope," Donald Ogden Stewart, Dorothy Tree, Monroe Owsley, Barbara White and Walter Walker. Robert Edmond Jones did the settings.

Irritable Bladder Catarrh
Soon cleared up by genuine Santal Midy
Effective-Harmless
Sold by All Druggists

CELEBRATE 11TH ANNIVERSARY IN MADISON, WIS.

Kruse Addresses Militants

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 16 (By Mail).—A celebration of the 11th anniversary of the victory of the proletariat over its oppressors, the capitalist class, and the establishment of the workers' fatherland, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was held Friday night in a heavy rain under the joint auspices of the Young Workers (Communist) League of America and the Workers (Communist) Party of America at Woodman Hall. The celebration was largely attended by workers from neighboring factories, including a sprinkling of university students and professors.

The principal speaker of the evening was Comrade William F. Kruse, candidate for governor of Illinois on the Communist ticket at the last election. Comrade Kruse had just returned from a three year stay in the Soviet Union and was therefore very well fitted to describe the workings and successes of the first proletarian government in history. Comrades Gordon and Shulimson read some of their workers' poems dealing vividly with the class struggle and the fight against the money-thirsty bosses, which moved the audience of workers greatly.

Comrade Kruse pointed out the great advances in all fields of social and economic life which the Soviet Union had made. He forcefully described the proletarian spirit inoculated into the workers of the U. S. S. R. which made this great advancement possible. The basic principle of this first workers' and peasants' government is that of the producers getting the benefits of the products of their toil, instead of toiling in order that a parasitic balloon-belly may become fatter, was very strikingly illustrated by the speaker.

After summing up the whole lesson which the Soviet Union gives to workers of all the world the speaker called upon the workers and students to become conscious of their class interests and follow the lead of the workers and peasants of the U. S. S. R. and revolt against the oppression of the bosses by joining the Workers (Communist) Party or the Young Workers (Communist) League which actively fight for a workers' and farmers' social order.

—SIDNEY SLOTZNICK.

We demand the immediate abolition of all vagrancy laws; protection of unemployed workers from arrest on charges of vagrancy.

THE "CHERRY ORCHARD"

Yiddish Art Troupe Give Excellent Interpretation of Chekhov Masterpiece

ON the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Moscow Art Theatre, the Yiddish Art Theatre is playing for the first time one of the notable success of that great troupe, Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard." And it has done so with so much taste and understanding that the result is one of the finest productions I've ever seen at this theatre.

At once the presence of an expert directing hand is apparent. It is the hand of a pupil of the great Stanislavsky himself, Leo Bulgakov, formerly of the Moscow Art Theatre. Bulgakov is the actor who did such memorable work in the role of Suvarin i nthe Sacco-Vanzetti play, "Gods of the Lightning."

"The Cherry Orchard" was, to quote the program notes, "Chekhov's swan song." He died five months after it was produced by the Moscow Art Theatre. Already the storm-clouds were gathering and only a few months after Chekhov's death there burst the fury——shortlived—of the first Russian Revolution, constituting the first threat on a mass scale to the czarist-capitalist despotism.

It was Chekhov's artistic misfortune to have been the spokesman of voices whining in the wilderness. The malady of the soul that afflicted the declassed Russian bourgeois intelligentsia of the nineties and the early nineteen-hundreds found in him its most eloquent articulator. It was an intelligentsia devoid of elementary moral courage, foundering in the sterility of bourgeois life, yet fearful of the rising revolutionary temper and awakening creative power of the masses. "Sweet lemonade" was the way Chekhov himself characterized the work of himself and his colleagues. "Among us," he wrote in the early nineties, "there are neither immediate nor future goals, and in our souls are emptiness and desolation. We take no part in political life and have no faith in revolution."

It was Chekhov's greatness as a writer that, being himself a victim of this malignant bourgeois disease, he was yet able to look it in the face and to paint it so caustically, with so much shrewd and ironic despair. And he wrote into "The Cherry Orchard" all the indecision, all the timidity and impotence of the intellectual bourgeoisie of his time. Objectively the tragedy of "The Cherry Orchard" is the tragedy of the expropriation of the decadent Russian landowning class (represented by the Ranevsky household) by the rising capitalist class (in the person of the rich merchant, Lopakhin). But its subjective tragedy is much more poignant than that. It lies in its revelation of the utter futility of the group for whom Chekhov spoke. And as such it is something more than revelation: it becomes in its full social implications indictment of the most powerful sort. The cherry orchard has been torn up by the roots in Soviet Russia. But in this country and in every capitalist country it still flourishes, rooted in the swamp of bourgeois intellectual nihilism and dilettantist despair.

The cast of "The Cherry Orchard" is unusually good. With one glaring exception—Miriam Elias, who plays the leading role of Madame Ranevsky (she alternates this part with Helen Zelinskaya). Miss Elias is really pretty bad; she mumbles her words, strikes langorous postures and tries in general to look like the Tragic Muse (which Madame Ranevsky certainly is not). Moreover, Miss Elias ought to know that making faces isn't acting. At least it hasn't been for some time.

Of the others, chief honors should go to Ben-Zvi Baratoff, Maurice Schwartz and Celia Adler, with secondary honors to Gershon Rubin, Lazar Freed, Louis Weisberg, Abraham Morewsky, Sonia Gurskaya and Anna Zilberman.

—A. B. MAGIL.

A TALENTED ARTIST.

Zita Johann, who plays the chief role in the Arthur Hopkins' production of "Machinal." The play is in its final week at the Plymouth Theatre.

LENINGRAD, USSR., Nov. 20.—A crowded meeting took place here today in connection with the Ruhr lockout. A resolution was adopted which encouraged the locked-out workers and hoped that they would effectually resist the employers.

BLAZE IN OIL WELL IN CALIF. KILLS WORKERS

Risks of the Low-Paid Toilers Shown

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES (By Mail).—Bellview, No. 2, big Santa Fe Springs, Calif., oil well, went on fire a few days ago. Flames, 200 feet high, can be seen 40 miles away. Workers, 1,000 strong, are fighting, trying to check the fire. At least one worker has been killed, but I don't remember his name. The flames are so hot that men, working several hundred feet away, must cover their hands and faces to prevent being blistered up or worse. Many workers have undoubtedly been more or less hurt, but the capitalist press is only interested in the loss of property, as usual.

Since the terrible explosion which shook the ground and broke windows for miles around, early Friday morning, Nov. 2, a total of 38 or more neighboring wells have been affetced by the Bellview catastrophe. Four rigs ignited and burned in the early hours of the fire. Four others were destroyed later, so that they could not act as torches to spread the flames over larger area.

There are also 25 wells which were being drilled and 5 more that were actually under production. Operations have been suspended on all of these.

The Getty well, also at Santa Fe Springs, burned for about 6 weeks. The fire of that "outlaw" well was extinguished one week before Bellview No. 2 started to "rebel." So, being no real united action against the oil kings, the natural forces below must be ruled by company unions—or the A. F. of L.

Anyhow, many workers were reported killed or badly hurt. And the property loss? Well, they are talking in millions.

Edward L. Doheny beat the government. But he is getting old, and these red-hot oil fires undoubtedly make him kind of uneasy. He is reported selling out—in order to prepare himself, perhaps for another world with a mild climate.

L. P. RINDAL.

RANSACK U. S. CONSUL FILES.

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Nov. 20 (U.P.)—Unintentified burglars entered the United States consulate early today and ransacked files, but did not touch money in the consul's desk. It was believed they were seeking passport stamps.

JANUARY 5, 1929

WILL BE FIVE YEARS OF THE COMING OUT OF THE

DAILY WORKER

CITIES ARE URGED TO BEGIN MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR CELEBRATIONS NOW.

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Daily Worker

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Labor Defense Calls Mass Meeting to Protest Frame-Up of New Bedford Workers

REVEAL VESTRIS WAS IMPROPERLY INSPECTED BY U.S.

"Investigation" Soft Pedals on Charges

Continued from Page One

life, failed to convince those present. His official denial, however, has been placed in the records, with the purpose of whitewashing him and through him the guilt of the U. S. Government in the Vestris sinking.

Been Leaking Seven Months.

Further developments were that the Vestris, on its last four voyages during the last seven months, had always leaked at sea.

"The Vestris leaked on the last four voyages," said Isaac J. Scott, a waiter aboard the ship, in his testimony before Commissioner O'Neill.

"A starboard door, about six feet above the water line, was the source of this leak," Scott testified. "Every time water slapped the starboard side of the vessel, there was a leak."

After his examination, attempts to discredit his story were made by "investigators," but they were forced to enter it into the records.

Set Screw on Gaskets Faulty.

Gilbert Ford, Negro chief fireman of the Vestris, was also called at the hearing before O'Neill and said that it was nothing unusual to find water in the engine room.

"Sunday morning the water was coming in through the ash hopper," Ford said. "Then it came in the stoke hold. That was under three feet of water. The cover was on and was screwed down, but it was impossible to work the screws. At one time on the trip was I able to make the screws work."

Boat Drill Neglected.

Ford said that the last life boat drill he could remember was on the last northern trip of the Vestris, about two days out of the Barbadoes.

Members of the engine room crew said one of the doors leading to the coal ports was open from the time the Vestris left New York and that when the Vestris struck a small storm water flowed through this door into the engine room. The water poured in at such an alarming rate, the engine room crew reported, that the engine room became flooded, the starboard boilers were put out and some of the Negro members of the crew reported that, on Monday, just before the Vetris went down, they had to work in water up to their necks.

Seek to Frame-up Workers.

In spite of the rapidly accumulating pile of evidence incriminating the Lamport and Holt Line and the U. S. government for the sinking of the Vestris, the officials in charge of the investigation continued to give greater credence to the testimony of those engineering the frame-up of the workers than to the crew itself.

Some of these were William Herbert Renham, a ship surveyor; E. A. Swan and Fred L. Dennis, a boiler inspector. Despite the evidence of the crew that the hull of the Vestris was rotten and repainted to hide the corrosion, all of them said that the Vestris was "in good condition."

No British Certificate.

Thomas Conner, waiter on the Vestris, testified that "the Vestris had a slight list on all the five voyages on which I sailed. I noticed this list increase greatly when we were about five hours out of New York." Connor corroborated the testimony that Scott, another waiter, had given previously.

It was revealed that the last time the Vestris had been inspected by the board of trade in London had been either in 1920 or in 1921. This was according to the testimony of Captain William S. Heasley, assistant marine superintendent of Lamport and Holt. With this testimony, the British government was definitely involved in the responsibility for the sinking and the loss of over 100 lives.

Insured for $2,000,000.

Another big aspect which definitely was brought into the case today was the probability that the Vestris sinking had been definitely planned by the L. and H. Company. Facts brought out at yesterday's hearings showed that the Vestris was insured for $2,000,000, more than the ship was worth. No facts concerning this aspect, which the Daily Worker raised the very day of the sinking, have been definitely found out, however.

A senate investigation, intimated by Robert F. Wagner of New York, who recently was implicated in the Luigi speakeasy "protection graft" case, opened the possibility of the entire U. S. government joining the huge conspiracy to whitewash itself and the L. and H. Company, and shifting the blame to the crew.

Sentence Policeman for Opium Smuggling

Harold Butler, of 81 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, formerly a policeman was sentenced yesterday to a year and a day in Atlanta Penitentiary by Federal Judge Inch in Brooklyn.

Butler was one of the 18 persons found guilty of having smuggled narcotics into the United States from the steamer Kendall Castle. Part of the cargo had consisted of smoking opium.

Shield Tammany in Rothstein "Investigation"

The shooting of Arnold Rothstein, notorious gambler threatens to reveal a huge dope ring of which he was one of the heads. Since high officials of Tammany Hall are involved in this ring, Police Commissioner Warren has been having his hands full trying not to uncover the facts. In this, of course, the Tammany jazz mayor, Jimmie Walker, has also been playing his part according to form. His part consists in "bawling out" Warren for failure to uncover the odorous mess which Walker, Warren and the rest of the Tammany grafters are at great pains to conceal. Photo shows Warren leaving City Hall.

Workers Party Activities

Night Workers.

A special meeting of the Night Workers International Branch will be held today at 2:30 p. m. at 26-28 Union Square, top floor.

Harlem Industrial Discussion.

Unit 2, Section 4 will hear a report on the industrial work of the Party this evening at eight p. m. at 143 E. 103rd St. Comrade Pasternak, assistant industrial organizer of the district, will lead the discussion and members of other units are invited to be present. This is one of the regular monthly meetings on trade union work which this unit is holding.

Branch 1, Section 1.

An educational meeting of the International Branch 1, Section 1, will be held this evening at 7:30 p. m., at 60 St. Marks Place.

Williamsburg Y. W. L. Festival.

Pumpkin Festival with dancing and entertainment will be held by the Williamsburg Young Workers League Saturday evening, November 24, at its headquarters 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

Lenin Memorial Meet.

A Lenin Memorial Meeting will be held in Madison Square Garden Saturday evening, January 19. All Party and sympathetic organizations please take note.

You are requested not to arrange any conflicting dates. The Lenin Memorial Meeting this year will be a powerful demonstration against the imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

District Executive Committee, New York District.

Upper Bronx No. 1—Y. W. C. L.

The Upper Bronx No. 1 Unit of the Y. W. C. L. will hold a camaraderie, a penny party, on Sunday, Nov. 25th, at 1400 Boston Rd., at 8:30 p. m. There will be games and songs. Admission is one penny. Everybody is asked to come and bring their friends!

N. J. Attention.

The City Central Committee of Elizabeth, N. J., is organizing a Masquerade Ball and Basaar for Saturday evening, Dec. 1st. All units and workers' organizations of nearby cities are requested not to arrange any conflicting affairs for that day.

Party Units Attention!

The Spanish Fraction will hold its first ball on Saturday evening, Dec. 22, at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. Proceeds will go for the organization of Spanish speaking workers and for the support of the organ of the Spanish Bureau "Vida Obrera." Please, keep this date open and give this affair your greatest support.

Newark Y. W. L. Celebrates.

Everybody will be at the social of the Young Workers (Communist) League, Friday, November 23, at 8 p. m. in the Slovak Workers' Home, 52 West St., Newark. Admission free. Dancing. This is a celebration for the anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Downtown Unit Y. W. L.

The Downtown Unit 2 of the Young Workers (Communist) League will hike to Jamaica Woods this Sunday. All comrades residing in the Bronx and Manhattan will meet at 9 a. m. at 26 Union Square. Those living in the vicinity of Brownsville and Brooklyn will meet 10:30 a. m. at the end of the B.-M. T. Jamaica line. Everybody is invited to attend.

District 2 Conference.

An important conference of section and subsection industrial organizers of District 2 will be held Saturday at 2 p. m. at 26 Union Square, Room 205. All industrial organisers please take note. Unit industrial organisers can also attend.

Subsection 3C.

Enlarged executive meeting today at 6:30 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St.

3F 2A.

A meeting of Unit 3F SS 2A will be held tomorrow evening at 6 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St. All must be present.

3D1 SS 2C.

Subdistrict 1, S. S. 2C, will meet today at 6:30 p. m. at 30 Union Square. William Abrams will speak on "The Results of Elections."

6F 2A.

A meeting of Unit 6F SS 2A will be held tomorrow evening at 6 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St.

Yorkville Pioneers.

Yorkville Pioneers meet on Sunday 2 p. m. at 350 E. 81st St. Election of officers. Please be present.

Pioneers Thanksgiving Party.

All Pioneers:—Come to the big party on Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Nov. 29 at the Workers Center at 2 p. m. This is going to be a working class childrens' Thanksgiving Party. Bring all your school friends.

Unit 4 Membership Meet.

Unit 4, Section 7 will hold a membership meeting tonight at 8:30 at 1960 Bath Ave., Brooklyn. All members are urged to come on time.

Greek Fraction Special Meet.

A special meeting of the Greek fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held tomorrow, 8:30 p. m., at 101 W. 27th St. All members must attend.

Upper Bronx Y. W. L.

The upper Bronx Unit 2 of the Young Workers (Communist) League meets every Thursday, 8:30 p. m. at 1330 Wilkins Avenue.

International Branch 6 Lecture.

Ray Ragosin will speak on "Women's Work" in the auditorium of the United Workers Cooperative House at 2700 Bronx Park East at 8:30 p. m. tonight. The talk has been arranged by International Branch 6, Section 5 of the Workers (Communist) Party. All members and sympathizers are urged to attend.

Gitlow On War Danger.

Comrade Ben Gitlow, member of the Political Committee of the Central Executive Committee, will talk on the War Danger at a meeting under the auspices of the Italian bureau of the Party, next Sunday at 2 p. m. at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th Street. Other speakers will be V. Montana, Italian organizer, and E. Oervaldo, organizer of the Dress Makers' Union. Admission is free.

5F 2B.

Special meeting of Unit 5F 2B, will be held Thursday at 6 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St.

International Branch 1.

A business meeting of International Branch No. 1 of Section 8, will be held today at 8:30 sharp at 154 Watkin St.

McKinley Square Y. W. L.

McKinley Square Unit Y. W. L. meets tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. at 1400 Boston Road. "The Trotsky Opposition" will be the topic for discussion.

Branch 6, Section 5.

Tonight Ray Ragosin will talk on "Woman and Communism" in the Auditorium 2700 Bronx Park East. Discussion will follow.

4B, 3E.

Shop Nucleus 4, will meet tomorrow at 6 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

"Hard Time" Party and Dance.

The Cooperative section of the Freiheit Singing Society will hold a "Hard Time Party and Dance on Saturday, November 24, at the Allerton Hall, near the Cooperative Colony. Ten prizes will be given out to the oldest and poorest masks. The chorus will take part in the singing and playing.

Working Women Meet.

The United Council of Working Women will have a Central Body meeting this evening at the Workers Center, at 8:30 on the 6th floor.

All delegates, secretaries and organizers must attend. Members are welcome.

Spanish Workers Dance.

The Spanish Fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party will hold its first dance Saturday evening, Dec. 22, at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. Proceeds will go for the organization of Spanish workers and the support of their organ "Vida Obrera." As this will be a real international affair, please, dot not arrange any other affair on that date.

Shifrin Mass Meet.

A mass meeting and entertainment for the Shifrin Defense will be held in Williamsburg Workers Center, 56 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, today at 8 p. m., under the auspices of Williamsbug I. L. D. branch.

Mooney Mass Meet.

The Lower Bronx unit has arranged a Mooney-Billings Protest Meeting for Sunday evening, Nov. 25, 8 o'clock at 715 E. 138th St., cornor Jackson Ave. Speakers: Norman Tallentire, Karl Reeve and Louis A. Baum.

Labor Presents Satire.

If you have read "Heavenly Discourse," by C. E. S. Wood, and enjoyed it, you are invited to see "At the Gates of Paradise," a satire in one act—to be given by the Yugoslav Workers' Dramatic Club on Sunday, Nov. 25th, at Bohemian Hall, 321 E. 73rd St.

Program includes such attractions as: Ukrainian Singing Society, Kuharec String Quartet, duet from Trovatore, soprano solo, and tenor solo (both to sing operatic arias.) Concert begins at 3 p. m. Dance at 7 p. m.

I. L. D. Membership Meet.

A general membership meeting of the International Labor Defense, New York local, will take place Tuesday, Nov. 27, at 7:30 p. m. in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. Norman H. Tallentyre, I. L. D. assistant national secretary, will address the meeting. Every member is urged to attend.

COMMUNITY FUND ROBS CLEVELAND WORKING MASSES

Compulsory Deductions From Pay for Charity

CLEVELAND (By Mail).—The Conference Against the Community Fund and for Social Legislation of this city arranged six meetings for this week to protest against the Cleveland Community Fund—the highway robbery that the open-shoppers and bankers call "organized charity" and "character building."

The bosses drive began on Monday, Nov. 19 and the counter-drive of the workers has taken place during the previous week and continued until this Tuesday. The factory owners, even before their drive opened officially, began to coerce the workers. The Swift Packing Company forced every woman in the plant to pay five cents a week for 52 weeks, and the men ten cents for the same period. Those losing their jobs or quitting found the unpaid balance deducted from their their final pay. At other factories the workers were forced to pledge a day's pay or $5, $10, or even more.

The conference organized by the left wing to combat the organized robbery has held a series of meetings in the centers of foreign population of Cleveland, at which the nature of the fund was explained, and the workers mobilized against it and for social insurance in the form of unemployment insurance, old age and sick benefits, etc., to be furnished by the employers and the government.

PERU NAVAL BUDGET

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 20. (U.P.).—The Chamber of Deputies today approved the 1929 naval budget estimate of 675,717 Peruvian pounds and the ministry of government (executive department) estimate of 1,787,675 pounds.

Labor Temple Lectures.

Wednesday, Nov. 21: 8:15 p. m., "The Dance As a Medium of Creative Expression." Miss Daisy Blau.

Wednesday: 8:30 p. m., "Philosophy: Thomas Aquinas." Dr. G. F. Beck.

Thursday, Nov. 22: 8:15 p. m., "Poetry Forum." Anton Romatka.

Thursday: 8:30 p. m., "Current Events." Edmund B. Chaffee.

Friday, Nov. 23: 8:30 p. m., "A Study of India: Bhagavad Gita." Dr. Harendranath Maitra.

Saturday, Nov. 24: 8:30 p. m., "Psychology: The Irrationality of Human Behavior." Dr. Samuel D. Schmalhausen.

Saturday: 4:30 p. m., "The Dance As a Medium of Creative Expression." Miss Daisy Blau.

Concert in Brownsville.

The Brownsville section Freiheit Singing Society will hold a concert and dance Saturday, Nov. 24th at Workers Center, 154 Watkins St., Brownsville.

The Freiheit Singing Society will render a group of songs. A group of the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra will also take part in the program of the evening.

Freiheit Symphony Orchestra.

The Freiheit Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Gusardi, announces that anyone playing any instrument, may apply for membership. The orchestra has a membership of 45 musicians, and we use violins, violas cellos, double-basses, Brass and Woodwind instruments. Kindly communicate with our director.—Nathan H. Alterman, 841 Jennings St., Bronx, New York.

Newark Social.

A social under the auspices of the Young Workers (Communist) League will be held Friday November 23, 1928, at 8 p. m. in the Slovak Workers Home, 52 West Street, Newark, N. J. Admission free. Bring your friends. Dancing.

Young Defenders Dance.

The "Young Defenders" are holding a dance at the headquarters 1400 Boston Road, Sunday, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock. Everybody is invited to come. A snappy band has been arranged.

Lecture On Russia.

Boro Park Workers! Dr. Charles Zhitlowsky will lecture at the Crystal Palace, 4214 14th Ave., Nov. 23, at 8:30 p. m. Topic: "Russia Today." Auspices Boro Park Jewish Workers Club. Admission 50 cents.

Council 11 Lecture.

Council 11 of the United Councils of Working Class Women has arranged a lecture for Monday at 8:30 p. m. on "Class Education." Edward Wright, of the Workers School, will be the speaker. The lecture will be held in the auditorium of the United Workers Cooperative House, at 2700 Bronx Park East.

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Tammany "Suspects"

Fatty Walsh on the right, former bodyguard of Arnold Rothstein, notorious gambler whose mysterious death has "baffled" the Tammany police. The police have arrested Walsh on suspicion of—robbery. His connection with Rothstein is being carefully ignored.

HOOVER TO SEE CANAL TERMINUS

Will Visit Pacific Side of Naval Project

Continued from Page One

(Nicaragua) early Nov. 26; thence to Puntaarenas (Costa Rica); Guayaquil (Ecuador); Callao (Peru); and Valparaiso (Chile).

"Panama will not be visited. If necessary to fuel can do at Panama on return voyage.

"Further details will be reported when determined."

The cities of Amapala and Launion are near the Pacific terminal of the proposed Nicaraguan Canal, and it was believed here that Hoover in his visit there would study possibilities of constructing such a waterway.

A second message said that the Maryland would arrive at Punta Arneas Nov. 27, Guayaquil Nov. 30, Callao Dec. 3, and Valparaiso Dec. 7.

The possibility of a "Hoover doctrine" to supplement the Monroe Doctrine in the relations of the United States with Latin and South American countries was advanced today by observers on the trip. The speculation was aroused by a noticeable subordination of the usual Monroe Doctrine theories in all preliminary publicity for Hoover's tour, although obviously Hoover will not ignore the cornerstone of United States foreign policy.

Hoover has not yet permitted his views to be announced, but it is understood that he feels a re-statement of policy would be of vital importance in diverting attention from what the Latin-American republics regard as undue and arbitrary interference in their affairs by the Monroe Doctrine. For this reason, it is believed that he will issue a final statement soon and that a document embodying his policy will appear shortly after he takes office in March, 1929.

Tomorrow Hoover will go deep sea fishing, it was also announced officially today. The battleship Maryland has been speeded up to make between 17 and 18 knots to allow time for the fishing trip which is to take place at Cape San Lucas. Hoover will venture to fish from a small boat.

Fear Sandino.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 20.—Extraordinary efforts to hush up any mention of the activities of General Augusto Sandino which might interfere with the visit of president-elect of the United States, Herbert Hoover, are being made.

Officials of the government show themselves unusually active in preparing the reception for the American president-elect and are anxious that no display of national or labor feeling mar the occasion.

The United States military authorities are giving the Nicaraguan government their complete cooperation in this respect. Marines will be detailed to all points along the route which the Hoover party will take from Corinto to the capital and it is believed that special arrangements have been made for guarding the railroad bridge where it crosses the water near Corinto.

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MANIU SAYS HE IS ADMIRER OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

Wall St. Has Standing Invitation

BUCHAREST, Nov. 20.—United States bankers and industrialists have a standing invitation to come to Rumania and exploit its resources and its people. In return, besides lucrative advantages, they are promised that Rumania, politically and industrially, shall be modelled after the United States.

Thus speaks Julius Maniu, Rumania's new premier, who professes to talk for 15,000,000 "sturdy, honest, sober and industrious peasants."

Maniu will have a government "of the people, for the people and by the people," exactly fashioned after the United States, where according to him, this principle is the basis of government and industry.

But he will not be as foolish as Bratianu, he insists, and keep out of foreign capital so that native business can thrive. He will do all in his power to encourage the entry of foreign capital and he makes it plain that these remarks are directed to the anxiously waiting Wall Street interests. He requires foreign capital and American bankers are welcome.

Maniu will even change the laws to make things easier for the Americans. The mining laws of 1924 are stupid, he declares, and he will alter them so that foreign firms may enjoy all the rights necessary for successful exploitation.

"Indeed, both politically and commercially the United States has always been my ideal of a state," Maniu declares. "We have learned much from the United States in the past and we shall learn more in the future."

In the meanwhile, Maniu still maintains martial law along the border of the Soviet Union, and it appears that he is a very apt student of American politicians and diplomats in this respect, as he undoubtedly will prove in others.

London Papers Talk of Anglo-U. S. War

LONDON, Nov. 20.—An editorial writer of the Daily News, commenting on President Coolidge's armistice day speech declares that "talk of the unthinkableness of Anglo-American conflict now or in the distant future hardly fits the facts."

The same enmity to the United States, growing out of the imperialist conflicts of these two powers, pervades the accounts of the Vestris story in London newspapers. The newspaper accounts point out that both powers stand at odds here as everywhere else.

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Riffian Rebel Chief

Abd-El Krim, former leader of the Riffs of Northern Africa, who defied the French and Spanish armies for a long time. He is becoming restless in a French prison on the island of Reunion, and the French imperialists have ordered a double guard.

ROCKEFELLER OIL PERJURER FREED

Judges Order Stewart Acquited

Continued from Page One

freeing Stewart on each of the three counts of the indictment.

On the motion of defense counsel Stewart was immediately discharged from custody and his bond was returned.

Stewart was charged with falsifying testimony concerning the now famous Continental Trading Co. oil deal in 1921. The Standard Oil magnate received one-foutrh share of the $3,000,000 in Liberty bonds distributed by the Continental Co., as profits in an oil graft deal. These profits were made by purchase of a huge quantity of oil by the Continental Co. and selling it to Sinclair and Standard Oil subsidiaries.

On his first appearance, Stewart denied knowledge of the oil deal or that he profited thereby.

Admits Perjury

Stewart appeared before the committee a second time, April 24, and admitted he received $759,000 of the bonds which he kept in trusteeship until 1928 when they were returned to the company.

Stewart was acquitted last June by a District of Columbia Supreme Court on a charge of senate contempt, resulting from his refusal on the same February appearance to answer certain other questions of the committee.

The Workers (Communist) Party fights for the enactment of the 40-hour, 5-day week.

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PLANS COUNTRY WIDE PROTESTS AGAINST TERROR

Attempt to Jail Mill Leaders to Be Hit

A huge mass meeting to protest against the attempts to railroad to jail 662 of the most militant textile workers and leaders of the New Bedford and Fall River strikes will be held Monday evening, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl. The meeting is being arranged by the New York Section of the International Labor Defense, 799 Broadway, and the National Textile Workers Union.

The trial of the 662 workers is scheduled to start next Monday. In addition, a new charge of conspiracy on two counts has just been brought against 25 others, including nationally known figures in the labor movement, in a brazen effort on the part of the mill barons to outlaw the new National Textile Workers Union and put its leading figures in jail.

All these militants are being defended by the International Labor Defense. The meeting in New York on Dec. 3 is one of a series of such protest meetings that the I. L. D. is calling throughout the country.

Well-known speakers will address the meeting and point out the class character of this mass attack on militant workers.

Chicago Politicians Protect Booze Sale to School Children

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 20 (U.P.).—Upper class boys and girls of private and parochial schools in the West 33rd Street district were questioned by police and coroner's deputies today in an attempt to determine whether gin and whisky is being sold to school children in that locality.

The investigation into high school drinking was brought about by the killing of 18-year-old William Adomaytis, public school pupil, by Anthony Juskus, alleged proprietor of an ice cream parlor which sold liquor to school children.

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Daily Worker

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The One A. F. of L. Demand That Will Be Realized

Living up to its reputation as the most venal and reactionary labor bureaucracy in the world, the American Federation of Labor convention now in session at New Orleans has before it for action the recommendation of its Metal Trades Department favoring a bigger navy. At the Saturday session of the various departments the resolution advocating a bigger navy was passed by the metal trades branch and on Monday became officially a part of the proceedings of the convention.

The demand for a bigger navy is the one demand of the convention that will assuredly be realized. What is significant as showing the depths of depravity to which the labor lieutenants of capitalism have sunk is the fact that the demand for a bigger navy becomes the major political slogan following close upon the new outburst of imperialist jingoism since the election of Hoover. The Coolidge Armistice Day speech in which he proclaimed the intention of the United States to build the mightiest navy on earth, the announcement of the gigantic naval program of Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, the imperialist journey of Hoover to Latin-America, the fierce European reaction against the Coolidge threat are all indicative of a general political realization of a sharpening of the world-wide struggle between the great imperialist powers of the world that must inevitably culminate in a new war for a new redivision of the world. The demand of the Metal Trades Department for a bigger navy supplements the imperialist armaments program of the government at Washington.

It is not to be doubted that the sponsors of the proposition for a bigger navy are the direct spokesmen for the strike-breaking government. It is not to be doubted that an agreement is already in existence which provides that in case of danger of real labor organization in the basic industries, that is to say the potential war industries of the country, the fakers of American Federation of Labor will step in and create a spurious organization that will be nothing more nor less than an integral part of the war machine, a means of delivering the workers bound and gagged to the war-mongers.

At the identical time the Metal Trades Department advocates a bigger navy the labor bureaucracy performs another service for its imperialist masters by laying plans for "strengthening" the Pan-American Federation of Labor, which is nothing other than the yellow labor counterpart of the Pan-American union, composed of agents of the yankee imperialist government and the vassal governments in the service of Wall Street that terrorize the Latin-American masses. The big navy program enunciated by the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department should be utilized in all Latin-American countries to expose the true role of the Pan-American Federation of Labor as agents of dollar despotism.

But while the bigger navy proposition of the convention at New Orleans will be realized because the imperialist butchers have placed it on the order of the day at Washington, the other demands will not be realized. The fakers will not organize the unorganized into labor unions for the simple reason that, as agents of the capitalist class, their job is to prevent organization. They will not succeed in crushing the Communists, but on the contrary will have to answer for their crimes against labor before ever larger sections of the working class that, under Communist influence, recognize the Greens, the Wolls, the Lewises as the splitters of the trade union movement.

The sole defenders of the unity of the labor movement against the disrupters, the splitters, the red baiters and all the hirelings of capitalism at the head of the A. F. of L. are the Communists and the left wing of organized labor. And it is precisely this vanguard of the whole labor movement that is driving relentlessly forward toward the mobilization of the masses of labor with new and more powerful organizations preparatory to the time when all the agents of capitalism will go down to defeat before the revolutionary fury of the exploited masses along with the class they serve.

A Lame Duck Returns to England

Alanson B. Houghton has returned to his post as ambassador to the court of the king of Britain after his defeat as republican candidate for United States senator from New York state. Thus we have another example of the working of American democracy. When a servant of imperialism fails of election even under the fraudulent forms of democracy in vogue in the United States, it does not disqualify him from holding office. In other countries defeated politicians remain out of the picture until they again succeed in securing some sort of parliamentary office. But in the United States when a politician becomes so discredited that he cannot aspire to election even as a dog catcher he is taken care of by the political machine and receives what is known as a "lame duck" appointment.

Kellogg, defeated for United States senator in Minnesota where his record as a paid pleader for the grain trust is too well known, becomes secretary of state by a lame duck appointment. "Big Bill" Taft, defeated more overwhelmingly for reelection for president than any other person who tried to succeed himself in that office becomes chief justice of the United States supreme court, also by grace of a lame duck appointment.

The return of Houghton to England as ambassador is not surprising. What is of passing interest is the sneaking, double-faced, deceptive role played by Coolidge in the affair. When Houghton returned from London to participate in his campaign for senator he sent his resignation to the president. Coolidge replied that he was sorry that Houghton had seen fit to resign and praised his record as ambassador. It was generally taken for granted that the resignation had been accepted. But when Houghton was defeated he was requested to return to his post and Coolidge explained that in his reply to Houghton's resignation he merely expressed his regrets but did not formally accept the resignation.

Houghton's absence from London did not impair the effective working of the American embassy there, however. Which again shows that it is not the particular political appointees who function as part of the government machine but, as Lenin so often emphasized, a whole army of hirelings that make up the bureaucratic apparatus of the state. This apparatus functions at Washington or London equally as well without the government figureheads as with them.

The Wall Street embassy at London, in browbeating the British government, seems to make greater progress than before not because Houghton is superior (as he might possibly be) to others who enjoyed less success, but because the power of American imperialism, its domination in the capitalist world, is so effective that it can carry out its policies better than it did at a time that Britain was the dominant power of the world.

BILL GREEN PLAYS SECOND FIDDLE

By Fred Ellis

Militants Tried in Washington

This is the second installment of the stenographic records of the trial in Washington, D. C. of 29 workers for participating in the demonstration for the release of John Porter and against imperialist war. In this issue, we publish the conclusion of the speech of Karl Reeve, editor of Labor Defender, at the trial, and the speech of Paul Crouch, Secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. In following installments, testimony by other militant participants will be published.—Editor.

* * *

One word more, your honor: It has been stated here, or by some of the officers, who spoke to us yesterday, that we are Communists—and he swore at us, and threatened to turn, yes, when we were in jail, he threatened to turn the hose on us, and so on; and it has been charged by some of these officers that some of these demonstrators are Communists. Your honor, that is true. I, myself, although I am here officially representing the International Labor Defense, which is a non-partisan workers' organization, yet I am a Communist. The Communist Party is the party of the working class. The Communist Party represents the workers in all its efforts for better conditions, for better trade union conditions. The Communist Party represents the workers in all of their struggles against the capitalist class, against these officials, and against these government bodies which are representing the capitalist class.

This is about all I have to say.

(The witness left the stand.)

MR. GIVEN—The statement just made does not seem to be at all material to the issue here.

THE COURT—Does anyone else wish to take the stand?

CROUCH—I do.

The clerk of the court—Come around and be sworn.

Paul Crouch.

The witness, appearing in his own behalf, after having been duly sworn, testified and stated as follows:

Direct Statement.

The prosecutor in his speech made reference to a former demonstration here under the auspices of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, and stated in effect that the purpose of raising the penalty was to stop such demonstrations. In other words, the prosecuting officer has acknowledged that the power of the government is being utilized in this case as the tool of the master class in an effort to suppress the workers, to prevent us from exposing such cases as that of John Porter.

Tells of 40-Year Sentence.

I want to say that in 1925 I had a similar experience to that of John Porter, in whose behalf this demonstration was made. I was sentenced to 40 years' imprisonment by a court martial at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, for the crime, according to the military law, of organizing soldiers to protest against being used——

MR. GIVEN (interposing)—Your honor, what has this to do with the issue here?

Demonstrators Jailed for Demanding Porter Release, Define Views on Capitalism

THE COURT—Confine yourself to the charge in this case.

Preparations for New War.

CROUCH—The court will please remember that the purpose of this parade was to force a release of John Porter, and I am bringing out the reason why I was personally interested, and why the organization which I represent was interested in the case of John Porter. The All-America Anti-Imeprialist League, which participated in and endorsed the petition prepared by the International Labor Defense to be presented to the secretary of War, did so because it felt that the imprisonment of John Porter was a part of the preparations for a new war. And we felt it was our duty, whether we were technically within the law or whether we were technically outside of the law, outside of the capitalist courts of justice, which the workers should not and must not recognize in their struggle for better conditions.

Political Significance of Case.

We felt that it was our duty to support the cause of John Porter as a part of our struggle against imperialism. Therefore, the All-America and Anti-Imperialist League participated in this demonstration. And the statements of the government prosecutor regarding the increase in the penalty shows the political significance of this case; it shows we are not being brought up here because we have violated or have not violated some technical regulation, but we are brought up here because we represent a militant protest of the working class, which the courts and the authorities in this country are trying to throttle.

Will Continue Fight.

I wish to say for myself that we will recognize no fine which the capitalist courts may impose upon us; that we will pay no fines imposed upon us; and regardless of what action is taken here we will continue to bring forward the case of John Porter, and we will continue to expose the preparations of the imperialists for another war—and we will do this regardless of what the courts may do to us, and regardless of what the government, which is a tool of Wall Street, may say about the matter.

Questions by Mr. Given:

Q. What work do you do?

A. I am secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

Q. You do not do any physical labor at all?

A. I have done a good deal of it.

Q. You are being taken care of by that organization for doing this kind of work?

A. I am making a living inferior to that of the average employe of capitalist organizations.

MR. GIVEN. Very well. That is all I wish to ask you.

(The witness left the stand.)

THE CLERK OF THE COURT. The next man will come around. Whereupon

KARL JONES,

another witness presenting himself, having been first duly sworn, stated as follows:

DIRECT STATEMENT.

Your Honor, I want to say first that I am in full accord with the statements made by the last two comrades.

"What's That Nigger Doing Here?"

And I want to say in answer to this detective, who asked "What's that Negro doing here?" I want to say that I represent an organization of 25,000 militant Negro workers, and we are fighting for the benefit of the betterment of the condition of the Negro worker, and that we join our fight with the rest of the working class in the United States.

And we fight, we demonstrate, for the cause of John Porter, notwithstanding, or at least not taking into consideration, what race or nationality he belongs to. The only thing we want to know is that he is a worker and fighting for better conditions. We join with him on those grounds.

Protest "Jim Crow" Treatment.

I want to say furthermore that I want to go on record as protesting against the treatment we were accorded in the jail, and against the attempt to Jim Crow me because I am a Negro.

MR. GIVEN. If the Court please, he may petition to some other authority in that matter.

THE COURT. Yes; confine yourself to the issue here.

THE WITNESS. I also protest against the photographing and finger-printing of us, like we were criminals, whereas we are only charged with an ordinary violation of some ordinance. That is all I have to say.

(To Be Continued.)

TOLD BY A SEAMAN; PORTS AND SPOTTERS

(The following story was told to me by a sailor down at the International Seamen's Club the other day. He has just returned from a hospital in Beirut, Syria.)

* * *

MARSEILLES was the first port where I saw the Marine Workers Voice. They have it in the Seamen's Club there. The French marine paper is on sale at all the stands and bought like hotcakes. And you ought to see the "Humanite"—Christ, when they bring it to the stand, it's piled this high, just like any other bourgeois paper.

Lots of sailors belong to our union there. French ships are open and lots of our prop gets aboard. But they watch American ships like a hawk. And maybe the Italian sailors don't carry the stuff right on the fascist ships to all parts of the world, Jesus Christ!

Marseilles is a lousy port to be stuck in. When you got your discharge papers in your pocket and begin looking for another ship you got to be careful how you spend your dough. You can live pretty cheap, I worked there as a dock laborer until I shipped back here.

It's pretty rotten when you ain't got a cent in your pocket and you can't ship. There's not a damn place to sleep in. The place is all cobbles and hills and stone walls, and there isn't even an archway a fellow could slip into for a night's sleep. You got to keep on moving all the time. You can sit down alright, but as soon as you fall asleep you're arrested.

They got a funny law there. When you're arrested the first time you get a warning, and the second time you get another warning—but the third time you're arrested for sleeping out you get a warning that unless you leave the country you'll be sent to the French Foreign Legion. How the hell is a fellow going to leave the country when he hasn't got a cent in his pocket and he can't find a ship?

Oh, yes. They got one public flop house in Marseilles, way up on top of the hill. The boys call it the "Monkey House." You know it's run by some sort of monks, Franciscan or something of the kind.

When you got no other place to go and you haven't got a sou you go to the monkey house.

You line up in the hall and you got to pass three monks sitting at a sort of counter. You know how they are—big bellied, and a rosy and milk white complexion. You got to go thru a regular grilling before you're allowed into that monkey house.

If you don't have identification of some sort they turn you out. The first monk looks at your identification and questions you. The second monk looks over the names in a book to see if you're not wanted by the police or if you're not blacklisted. And the third monk questions you some more.

All the time there are monks walking up and down and snooping around and listening in to what you're saying in line. We boys got to be careful what we say, you know.

Jesus, that place is like a regular spotters joint. The police, the ship companies and the monks help each other along.

After you get past those monks sitting in their monkey cages then you're alright for the night. They herd you over on one side of the hall and make a pretense of separating the cleaner ones from the dirtier ones. If you're dressed a little nicer than the other fellow they put you over on one side. But it really don't make any difference. You all sleep in the same dirty beds.

After they get thru seeing that you're alright, well, then you can go to sleep. You sleep altogether in one big room where the bunks are strung one on top of the other. Hardly any room to turn around, and no place to put your clothes. So you sleep on the top of them. You know, if you left them out, there would be nothing left of what you had in your pockets.

And while you're sleeping the big-bellied monks and cops walk up and down watching you and listening in to what you got to say. You see, there's where the church and state walks hand in hand.

At five o'clock in the morning they turn you all out of your bunk. They got some showers there but there out in the open court yard without any protection. And the water is ice cold. So you don't take a bath even if you feel like.

They herd you all into a large mess hall and feed you some bread cooked in water. You know what it is, it's just stale bread they collect from the bakeries in the city and they dump it into some hot water. And after you get thru eating that you're done.

They turn you loose at six o'clock and you go around trying to get shipped.

And if you don't get a ship that day maybe you go back to the monkey house again or just walk the cobbled streets.

Misleaders in the American Labor Unions

BY WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

Lewis' master betrayal was in t great strike of the 600,000 miner in 1922. On entering this historic strike the union found itself in a most difficult position. But the situation was saved by a glorious strike of the unorganized miners, 50,000 strong, in Western Pennsylvania, home of the Steel Trust. This wonderful incident turned the tide in favor of the union. But Lewis, in signing the agreement upon the conclusion of the national strike, shamelessly betrayed these loyal miners. He made no provision for them whatever in the national and district agreements. Abandoned, sold out, they stayed on strike for several months, until they were beaten and starved into submission. This treachery has dealt the prestige and power of the U. M. W. A. a deadly blow, and made the unionization of the non-union fields extremely difficult.

The following letter, written by man who made a good record in t steel campaign of 1918 as an o ganizer and who led the miners in the strike in question, but who has since become a supporter of Lewis, gives a picture of the shameful betrayal.

Charleroi, Pa.,
September 21, 1922.

Mr. W. Z. Foster,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Friend Bill:

I was pleased to hear from you, and learn that you are still in the land of the living. I surely appreciate your interest in the battle I am engaged in for industrial freedom in the Connelsville Region where industrial slavery has been in existence so long.

Bill, it looks as though you have the right dope on this situation, as I am the only international organizer in the field. National Board Member O'Leary, and District Board Member Hynes along with two of the Pittsburgh district organizers, make up the crew that are fighting this battle against the most powerful coal companies in the country. Our men are holding out remarkably. We are fighting with our backs to the wall. Without sufficient funds or help. I have appealed time and again for assistance, but to no avail. Five thousand miners and their families have been evicted from their homes, and fifteen thousand others have been served with eviction notices. Tent colonies are erected all over the region, and twenty-five hundred hired thugs and gunmen have been deputized by the sheriff of Fayette County. Two hundred state police are scattered over the field. The jails are filled with striking miners. Six striking miners have been brutally murdered, and twenty-five others have been wounded. Hundreds have been beaten up, many of them crippled for life. Wholesale evictions are taking place daily. We need funds, and need them bad. Appeals have been sent all over the country for assistance by us, and upon this, depends the very existence of the struggling men and women of the Connelsville coke region.

The recent settlement, by the district officials of District No. 5 was a staggering blow to the miners of the coke region, when they signed for the large Hillman interests, in the old Pittsburgh district and left out the twelve mines of that company that we have organized solidly in the Connelsville field. This was the damndest blunder of the age. O'Leary and Hynes fought against this settlement, but the gang overwhelmed them. We are demanding a special convention, and it will be some convention. There will be Hell to pay. I find both International and District organizers throwing cold water on this very important situation. International Secretary William Green is the only national official that has paid us a visit notwithstanding that Vice-President Murray, who lives but forty miles from the seat of war, cannot find time to visit the field. Bill, I expect to be a candidate for district president, and believe me, there will be some fun. We have received the paltry sum of three thousand dollars from District 5 to help carry on the strike, with forty-five thousand men involved.

I must now draw to a close, for God's sake if you can help us, do so, we need shelter, food and clothing, children are without shoes, and unable to go to school. Wishing you every success, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM FEENEY.

P. S. Billy, I hope you are able to keep out of jail and that some of those so-called Labor Leaders will take your place behind the bars where they belong. Bill, I am weary, tired and indignant at the treatment we are receiving. I will invite you to convention when we get it, although we can look out for an injunction.

The Icebreaker "Malygin" in the Arctic

(Continued)

The soul of our expedition—the airplane—was now somewhere out in the unknown. . . .

Throughout the day there was a depressing stillness on the ship. The fog came back and vanished again. And then it returned anew, stealthily, like a thief in the night.

At midnight the fog was scattered once more. It was now twenty-four hours that the airplane had been away. At half past two a cry rang out from the bridge: "The plane is coming!" Immediately the whole vessel shook with the tread of running feet. Flags of "Welcome" were run up to the masthead. Rockets soared up and hurrahs thundered forth. Everybody rushed down to the ice to meet the plane, which had alighted on the ice at a distance and was already taxiing up to the side of the "Malygin" on its skis.

Babushkin, Groshev, Valentei — all safe and sound.

Where had they been? What had happened? They had a remarkable story to tell. Two hours after their departure they had reached King Charles Land and alighted on the ice-ledge frozen around the shore. The island is mountainious and the shores are stark, black granite walls. The ridges of the hills are covered with snow and ice. Three polar beers were nearby as the plane came down. Frightened by the noise, they ran off into the hills. The aviators set up the red flag on a neighboring cliff, stored the cans of gasoline near the shore and hurriedly took off for the return trip. On the way a dense fog enveloped them. They were forced to descend on the ice and wait, and they had to wait almost twenty-four hours. The motion picture operator took many views and the world will see these fantastic scenes of the north.

The next two days we remained inactive while the aviators changed the motor of the plane.

Finally, on June 29, everything was ready for a direct flight to Foyn Island. Late in the evening we saw the fllyers off on their journey, hoping that before many hours they would bring back the Italians rescued.

Days of Anxiety.

We escorted Babushkin off at 9.20 p. m. on June 29. Before midnight a very strong east wind blew up, snow began to fall, the ship's rigging whistled dismally, the birds took to cover, and heavy clouds drove along. And to cap our anxiety, our radio operator lost contact with the plane. Again something had gone wrong with the airplane's radio apparatus.

The "Malygin" remained stationary in the ice waiting. The ice slowly and stubbornly jammed us in. Its irresistible motion inspires a strange feeling. At first the ice filled up the lane through which we had come, then, breaking up, it crept under the hull, then it began to rise up along the sides toward the deck. Enormous masses of ice, many tons in weight, climbed ever higher and higher like beasts, crunching and grinding. Here they were already covering the sides of the vessel like a solid wall.

(To Be Continued.)